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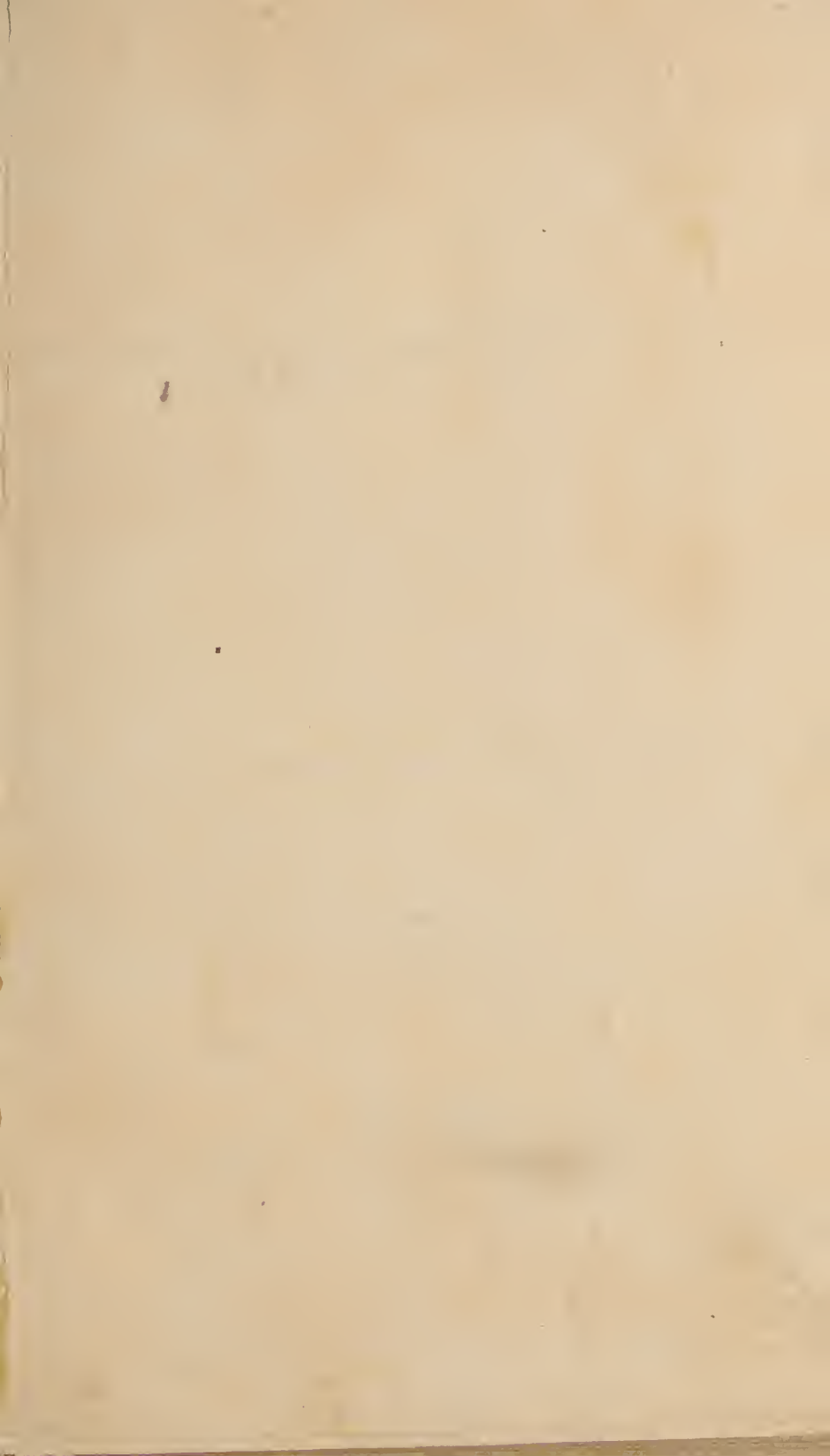
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VOL. XI.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

CANTON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.
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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

 VOL. XI.—MARCH, 1842.—No. 3.

ART. I. *Retrospection, or a Review of public occurrences in China during the last ten years, from January 1st, 1832, to December 31st, 1841. (Continued from page 81.)*

SOME of the best informed politicians in India—not to speak of those in Europe and the far west—have been led to see, by the occurrences of the last year, “that the resources of China, whether for warlike or peaceful undertakings, are far greater than they had anticipated;” at the same time they admit, “that the desirableness of bringing this magnificent country within the pale of civilized relations, and of introducing the largest mass of men in the world to the European family, has been made more evident the more we have been enabled to lift up the veil which has hitherto concealed it from our view. How the expedition is to bring about the result, which we know it is destined to accomplish, cannot be foreseen.” The conduct of the shrewd dame of Padua and her suitor (if great things may be compared with small) was not altogether unlike what has been exhibited in China.

If she be cursed, it is for policy;

For she 's not froward, but modest as a dove.

Many used to affirm, and some still maintain, that the Chinese government is just and mild, though weak and timid. At a mere *show of force*, it was supposed, that these three hundred and sixty millions would cower, and at once yield everything. The measures pursued by the E. I. Company's supercargoes in China, were varied in character almost as much as were those of the Gentleman of Verona. Sometimes they frowned; sometimes they flattered; “French and German liqueurs,” says Mr. Davis in his new book, “were among

the presents which they annually sent to Canton for the mandarins." Auber, somewhere, speaks of large sums of money as having been paid with a view to an extension of privileges; and we ourselves can remember the time when the whole of their shipping was kept out of the port till past midwinter, in order to bring the provincial authorities to terms; for the same object, we have seen heavy cannon brought from Whampoa and placed in their factory at Canton, and scores of blue jackets in marshaled bands drilled in the East India Company's garden. Lord Napier's course was dignified and straightforward: when just privileges were denied, he remonstrated; when indignities were offered and rights infringed, he threatened;—but he had not the power to execute, and when he was dead, his government did not see fit, either to demand reparation, or to maintain the high ground he had rightly taken. Mr. Davis, who seems to have been in a measure pledged to a firm course, seeing this, withdrew, and the policy of the Commission was changed. This was on the 22d January, 1835. On the same day, a boat's crew belonging to the ship *Argyle* fell into the hands of the Chinese, and thereupon the action of that new policy began to be developed. The deposition of captain Macdonald was given in our last; we now record the sequel, borrowing our information from the Blue Book.

"As there appeared to be no doubt that these unfortunate men had fallen into the hands of some of the notoriously lawless people upon the part of the coast indicated in the deposition, the superintendents determined to lose no time in formally and respectfully reporting the circumstances to the direct knowledge of the principal authorities at Canton. With this view, they caused the following note to be translated into Chinese by Mr. Gutzlaff, and its sentiments to be rendered in a manner conformable to the genius of the language, and in accordance with those respectful modes of communication adopted by public officers in their reports to each other.

"To his excellency the governor of the two provinces of Kwángtung and Kwángsí.

"The undersigned have the honor respectfully to represent to your excellency, that, &c. [*here was recited a succinct statement of the circumstances.*]

"The undersigned are very conscious that your excellency will hear of the violent outrage committed by these evil-disposed people upon his majesty the king of England's subjects, driven by distress upon the coast, with feelings of sincere regret; and they have a firm confidence in the earnestness of your excellency's efforts to deliver these unfortunate innocent men from their perilous condition with the utmost promptitude. In the discharge of a solemn duty to the king their gracious sovereign, and in a sense of respect

to your excellency, it has been judged right to submit this important representation in the most direct manner, by the hands of a member of his majesty's commission, who is accompanied by the captain of the ship, and is authorized to carry on any official communications which may be needful. It has also been considered decorous and reasonable to refrain from taking any urgent steps for the recovery of the people, until your excellency shall be made acquainted with the disastrous transaction.

“The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to offer to your excellency the expression of their highest consideration and respect.

(Signed)	“G. B. ROBINSON,	1st	} Superintendent.
	“J. H. ASTELL,	2d	
	“CHARLES ELLIOT,	3d	

“The version in Chinese of this document, as prepared by Mr. Gutzlaff, is as follows:—

“La, Ah, and E, by British royal commission superintendents of their country's affairs, communicate jointly and respectfully to your excellency, the governor of the two Kwáng, Lú. That on the first day of the first month, the 15th year of Táukwáng (January 29th, 1835), Ma (Alexander Macdonald), a captain of their nation, reported: That his ship called the *Argyle*, whilst on her voyage from Bengal, met unfortunately with storms, and made St. John's, when she anchored in a harbor on the east coast, near to Ncw-keo chau. That, on the 23d of the 12th month of the 14th year of Táukwáng (January 21st, 1835), he sent his mate, two helmsmen, and nine sailors in his boat on shore, with the intention of procuring a pilot, who might guide his ship over the shoals to Macao. That the inhabitants of St. John's being unfortunately ruffians, seized on a sudden upon our people, twelve in number, taking their prisoners, and forcibly possessing themselves of their boat. That, although the said captain strenuously exhorted them to liberate his sailors, those ruffians demanded by way of extortion, 500 dollars, for which they would set them at liberty. That two of the inhabitants of St. John's came here in his ship to receive that unjust bribe. This coming before us the superintendents, we prepared previously this document to represent to your excellency, that according to decorum, we should not ourselves arbitrarily endeavor to get back our countrymen, but we beseech your excellency most earnestly to issue immediate orders to those ruffians of St. John's commanding them to give up our countrymen without delay. The superintendents being extremely desirous to fulfill the duties of their office, which they hold by royal commission, could not sit down with indifference, and see their people in the utmost danger, without succoring and assisting them. They therefore deputed the superintendent E, to repair with the said captain Ma, to the provincial city, that he might with his own hand present this document, and wait for an official reply from your excellency. Respectfully wishing your excellency the enjoyment of peace and happiness, we communicate in this document a true statement of the case. Done, January 30th, 1835.

(Signed) “CHARLES GUTZLAFF.”

“January 30, 1835.—It was considered to be desirable that the three superintendents should sign this paper to the governor, as it appeared to be possible that this circumstance might give it rather

the character of a report than a letter (and it will be remembered that the pretext for refusing lord Napier's first communication was, because it was a letter); at all events it was thought probable that the Chinese authorities might be disposed to avail themselves of any change in the form, as a reason for receiving the statement. The seals of the three superintendents were affixed to their signatures, but it was determined merely to attach a fly seal to the envelop, because it was hoped, that to afford the officer who might be deputed to communicate with us the facility of reading it, would remove every rational ground of objection. Upon the address was superscribed a short sentence to the effect, that the report related to matter concerning human life. These precautions being taken, it was arranged that the third superintendent (captain Elliot) should be the bearer of the paper, and with a view to prevent excitement, or any pretension that the communication was tumultuously presented, it was resolved that the intention should be kept perfectly secret, and that only two persons should accompany captain Elliot, viz., Mr. Gutzlaff and the captain of the Argyle. It was also decided that these gentlemen should not go to the factories at all, but should repair direct to the water gate, (about a mile to the eastward of the factories,) at which point an officer in the navy, of captain Elliot's rank (captain Freemantle in 1831) had recently delivered a letter from the governor-general to the viceroy. The result of this attempt it described in the following papers.

February 4th, 1835.—The annexed minute is from the third superintendent.

“Immediately upon the conclusion of our recent visit to the water-gate, I requested Mr. Gutzlaff to take a note of the circumstances which had occurred there, because I rather preferred that the statement should be made by another hand than my own. I have read his paper which is annexed to this minute, with great attention, and I should say, that it contains a complete and exact account of the transaction. There can be little doubt that the person by whom I was principally beset, acted only in the performance of his duty in resisting the entrance of any foreigner into the city. It need hardly be observed, however, that he was unnecessarily earnest and violent, because there was not the least disposition on my part to force my way into the city, but simply to maintain a position within the first wicket, as is usual on these occasions, and to wait there for the arrival of any officers deputed by the governor, with whom I might confer. The two mandarins of rank who did eventually come, stayed only to declare that they could receive nothing but a petition, and therefore no opportunity was afforded to me formally to complain of the unbecoming treatment I had experienced. But I confess I cannot regret this circumstance, for it is very obvious that the true responsibility of this, and all other conduct of the same nature, attaches entirely to the government, and is by no means to be set aside by the imputation of blame to their sub-

altern officers. It belongs generally to that spirit of unreasonable and dangerous impracticability with relation to the point of direct intercourse between the public officers of the two countries, which is so completely a subject for the consideration and disposal of his majesty's government. The awakening of eager solicitude upon the part of the highest authorities, for the rescue of the king's subjects, and the inducing a serious determination vigorously to pursue the offenders, were the great objects of immediate concern to the Commission, and to this extent there can be no doubt that our mission was completely successful.

(Signed)

“ ‘CHARLES ELLIOT, Third superintendent.’

“ ‘*Mr. Gutzlaff's report.*—Sunday morning, 1st Feb., 1835, his majesty's third superintendent, captain Elliot, R. N., the master of the British ship *Argyle*, Alexander Macdonald, and myself, arrived opposite the third pagoda in Canton river. We went in a three-oared boat to a landing-place near the Yíúlán gate, which leads to the governor's palace, in order to present a document from his majesty's superintendents, addressed to his excellency the governor, wherein they requested him to give orders for the liberation of twelve British subjects who had been forcibly seized upon by some natives of St. John's, and belonged to the British ship *Argyle*.

“ ‘His majesty's third superintendent, captain Elliot, wore the uniform of a post captain of his majesty's navy, and directed us both to behave towards himself, in the presence of the mandarins, with the greatest respect, to give an additional proof that he was a king's officer. He also requested me to be courteous in the extreme, when engaged in conversation with the mandarins, and not to offer any resistance, should violence be used towards us.

“ ‘We entered, accordingly, the Yíúlán gate, and had proceeded a few houses farther, when all on a sudden, the soldiers fell upon captain Elliot, one of them, a second lieutenant, with a brass knob, grasping the hilt of his sword and struggling with him for several minutes, until captain Elliot fell on the ground. In the meanwhile, I addressed the soldiers in a loud voice, that the gentleman whom they maltreated was an officer of his Britannic majesty, and came here upon a most urgent affair, which concerned the lives of twelve British subjects, but they did not listen, and pushed him very hard. I then placed myself near a pillar, and endeavored to reason with these violent men, which had the desired effect, for, upon hearing that we came in the service of his Britannic majesty, they desisted from offering violence to me; nevertheless, they continued to treat captain Elliot with the greatest indignity, whilst I myself went up the street to find out, if possible, an officer of rank; but not succeeding, I turned back, and saw captain Elliot, and afterwards Macdonald, forcibly dragged and pushed through two wicket gates. Hereupon, I most solemnly, in the hearing of all bystanders, protested, that captain Elliot, being an officer of his Britannic majesty, had come hither with a document addressed to his excellency the viceroy, concerning the lives of twelve British subjects, and was on no account to be ill-treated. I exhorted them to abstain from this outrage, but the lieutenant, as well as the other soldiers, answered me with a sneer, took hold of me, and threw me out of the gate.

“ ‘We stood now between the Yíúlán and the two wicket gates, when we were met by a military mandarin, in his uniform, wearing a blue knob, and being preceded by several men who carried chairs. To him captain Elliot addressed himself, and presented the document, which he refused to receive; and I was then requested to state to the said mandarin, in plain terms, that this was his Britannic majesty's

officer, who had come here upon a most important affair, which concerned the lives of British subjects, and was anxious to hand this document to a mandarin of rank, that he might transmit it to his excellency the governor. He treated this appeal with contempt. I therefore showed him the outside of the document, where it was stated, that this matter was of the highest importance, and concerned the lives of British subjects. He read it and sneered contemptuously. Captain Elliot then requested, through me, that the lieutenant who had treated him, a British officer, with such indignity, should be punished. The mandarin laughed, saying, 'You an officer!' We pointed, therefore, to the epaulets and the other insignia of rank, and the bystanding soldiers remarked, that gold naturally indicates rank, whilst the officer silenced them and sneered. He then took off his upper robes, and captain Elliot declined any farther conversation.

"Whilst the mandarin withdrew, we were exposed to a great mob, drawn hither by curiosity, in witnessing so extraordinary a scene. The soldiers now collected in greater numbers, and placed themselves before the wicket gate where we stood, some of them having whips in their hands, whilst others appeared on the opposite side, and drove the multitude away. Shortly afterwards some linguists came, and desired to converse with us. Captain Elliot requested me to tell them, that we wished to communicate our affairs to a messenger from the viceroy, a mandarin of rank. This I told them in Chinese; and farther refused to hold any conversation with any man who was not an officer of government.

"We had waited half an hour longer, when several mandarins, all in their state uniform, arrived: and amongst them we observed Mowqua, a senior hong-merchant, who wore a peacock's feather and a crystal globe. The same linguist addressed us again, and desired that we might communicate the affair, and give him the document. As he, however, met with a refusal, the gates were thrown open, and we were brought into the presence of two general officers, who wore red buttons, and had seated themselves in the watch-house. As soon as captain Elliot tried to sit down, they rose, and he presented, most respectfully, the document to one of them; but the mandarin refused to receive it. These officers, as we were told, had been deputed by the governor, and I therefore again stated in a loud voice, that captain Elliot was a British officer, who had come here to represent a most urgent case which concerned the lives of twelve British subjects; but he replied, 'We only receive petitions.' I showed him the cover of the document, upon which the above words were written, which he read. After this both left us abruptly, and repeated, 'We only receive petitions.' We therefore withdrew, and returned to our boat. (Signed) CHARLES GUTZLAFF, Joint interpreter.'

The following memoranda, made at the foreign office, affords all the comment we need offer on the foregoing extracts.

"[*Mem.: F. O.*, 1840.—It is not necessary to state all that subsequently passed between the superintendents and the Chinese authorities relating to this case: suffice it to say, that the authorities are represented to have exerted themselves zealously; that on the 20th of February, intelligence was received at Macao, that the officer and boat's crew of the Argyle had arrived at Canton on the 18th; that they were restored to their ship on the 19th; that the ship was secured in the usual way; and that the first part of her cargo reached Canton on the 23d.]" *Corresp.* pp. 82-86.

9th. A. R. Johnston, esq., secretary and treasurer to H. B. & M. Commission, issued a public notice, intimating that—in conformity with the provisions of an Act of Parliament, 6 GEO. IV., *cap.* 87,—James Matheson, esq., had been duly authorized to convene a meeting of all British subjects in Canton, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa, or elsewhere, for the reception of British subjects, needing medical care and relief.

14th. Mr. Matheson, by public notice, requested a meeting for the aforesaid purpose, to be convened on the 23d.

The law above referred to provides, that where voluntary contributions towards erecting churches, hospitals, or providing burial-grounds, in any place where consuls are resident, such consuls are authorized to advance sums of money equal to the amount of such contributions. *Can. Reg., Feb. 17th.*

13th. The British residents in Canton were convened for the purpose of adopting measures in order to secure the erection of a monument in honor of Lord Napier; it was proposed to raise a sum not exceeding £500; and the design of the monument was to be left to the judgment of J. F. Davis, and James Matheson, esqs. The remainder of the subscriptions, should they exceed £500, were to be employed in the foundation of some benevolent and useful institution in China, connected with the name of Napier. The sum of \$2200, was immediately subscribed, and a monument bearing the following epitaph ordered from England.

To the memory of
The right honorable WILLIAM-JOHN, LORD NAPIER,
of Merchiston,
Captain in the Royal Navy,
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of the British trade in China;
who died at Macao, October 11th, 1834.
Aged 43 years.

As a Naval Officer, he was able and distinguished,
In Parliament, his conduct was liberal and decided.
Attached to the pursuit of science, and the duties of religion,
He was
Faithful, Charitable, Affectionate and Kind.
He was the First Public Functionary chosen by our Sovereign,
On the Opening of the Trade in China to British enterprise;
And his valuable life
Was sacrificed to the zeal with which he endeavored to discharge
The arduous duties of the Situation.

This monument is erected by the British Community in China.

23d. The magistrates of Canton, in company with his honor, the prefect, went to the military parade ground on the east of the city, and there witnessed the burning of several tens of chests of opium, that had been seized and taken from the smugglers. Vol. III., p. 488.

A committee appointed to frame regulations for a British hospital at Whampoa.

27th. Under this date, sir G. B. Robinson wrote to viscount Palmerston regarding facilities of extending British commerce to other ports in China. The following is an extract from the letter.

“ From the period when the first ship, the *Merope*, captain Parkyns, 1820—21, commenced the system of delivering opium at various places, I have closely questioned intelligent men, who have had opportunities of making observations; and the result of my inquiries is the conviction, that the people are intensely desirous to engage in traffic, certain to prove alike advantageous to themselves and to foreigners; that the mandarins are anxious to benefit thereby, but are, reluctantly perhaps, compelled to enforce the prohibitions regarding trade; and that an opening for almost unbounded commercial operations would be the desirable effect of *little more than a demonstration* on the part of our government of a determination to establish a proper understanding in the political and commercial relations of the two countries.” *Corresp.* p. 87.

March 8th. Their excellencies the governor, lieut.-governor, and commissioner of customs, having framed a new code of restrictive regulations, addressed the same to his majesty for approval: these restrictive regulations commenced in 1760; were revised in 1810 and in 1831, and again on the present occasion. For a translation of the eight regulations forwarded to Peking under this date, see vol. III., p. 580.

24th. A report was current in Canton that an insurrection had broken out in Sz'chuen, having commenced near the close of the last year.

26th. Fatqua's hong, said to be debtor to the local government for arrears of duties to upwards of 200,000 taels, was this day closed by the magistrates of Canton, in obedience to an order from the commissioner of customs.

April 1st. Under this date the following official notification was published in the Canton Register.

Pursuant to instructions under the royal sign manual, captain Charles Elliot, R. N., has this day succeeded to the office of second superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, vacant by the resignation of John Harvey Astell, esq., and Alexander Robert Johnston, esq., late secretary to the Commission, has succeeded to the office of third superintendent. Edward Elmslie, esq., senior clerk on the chief superintendents' establishment, has been charged provisionally with the duties of secretary and treasurer, and it is requested that all public communications may be addressed to that gentleman,

By order of the Superintendents,

EDWARD ELSLIE,

Acting secretary and treasurer.

Macao, 1st April, 1835.

11th. The magistrates of Canton issued an order for the purpose of regulating the exchange of dollars, Mexican, Spanish, Bolivian, Peruvian, &c. *Can. Reg. April 21st.*

13th. Sir G. B. Robinson wrote to viscount Palmerston, expressing "his unfeigned regret at the dissensions and violent party spirit that so fearfully prevailed among the mercantile community of Canton," calling his "attention to this dangerous state of society." He then adds:

"Without reverting to the past, I wish strongly to point out the absolute necessity of placing the officers of government as much beyond these influences as practicable; their most strenuous efforts and best exertions must be in vain, if counteracted by a strong under-current, if I may so express it. To prevent an evil of this nature is perhaps impossible, but I conceive it might be in a degree lessened, were every British subject, every British ship, removed from the river previous to the commencement of any sort of communication with the local authorities. Timely and reasonable notice being given, I should not anticipate remonstrance on an occasion where personal apprehensions would have their due weight. A retirement to Macao would hardly have the desired effect, and probably lead to many difficulties; to avoid which I would venture to recommend the embarkation of all British families and subjects resident at that place, until political arrangements were perfectly concluded, on board the merchant ships, which might then take their station in some of the beautiful harbors in the neighborhood of Lantao or Hongkong. How far the latter measure is practicable, I am uncertain, but think, if accomplished, it would make a greater impression on the Chinese than any expedients hitherto resorted to."—*Corresp.* p. 95.

14th. The Governor Findlay, captain McKay, sailed for Fukien, carrying G. J. Gordon, agent of the Bengal government, to visit the Bohea (Wúí) hills. Mr. G. had visited the Ngánkí hills in November of the preceding year. Vol. III., p. 72.

21st. The prefect of Canton, in consequence of continued drought, having previously forbidden the slaughter of animals, published an edict prohibiting the catching of fish as well as the killing of animals. *Can. Reg.*, 21st April.

28th. The prefect, having erected an altar and engaged the services of a Budhist priest, offered prayers for rain.

May 1st. No rain having fallen after three successive days devoted to prayers by the priest and prefect, the former proposed to the latter to enter on another engagement for three days, but the prefect at once bid him begone. Vol. IV., p. 46.

8th. After an uninterrupted drought of eight or nine months in Canton and its vicinity, there were copious showers of rain.

11th. Mr. Gordon and his party, while proceeding up the river Min, were fired on by the Chinese soldiers. Vol. IV., p. 89.

25th. Several cases of sickness and death occurred during this month, generally believed to be instances of the malignant cholera. Vol. IV., p. 48.

June 2d. The funeral rites for the late Mowqua, who died on the 7th ult. at his residence in Hônán, were celebrated.

4th. Siamese tribute-bearers, after an absence of six or eight months on a visit to the capital, returned to Canton. Vol. IV., p. 103.

7th. His excellency governor Lú returned from a military tour of the two provinces, said to be thinner in person, darker in complexion, and more than \$50,000 richer in purse, than when he left the city six or eight weeks previously.

20th. Disturbances in Shánsí, recently reported, were still unsettled. Those in Sz'chuen were said to be at an end. Vol. IV., p. 104.

July 1st. The chief superintendent had the honor to transmit to viscount Palmerston sundry papers "relative to a claim of Messrs. Turner & Co. upon Mr. Keating, for the sum of 300 dollars;" the case was "only interesting as showing the necessity there was for the superintendents being armed with efficient powers to control British subjects in their intercourse and dealings with each other." This power they did not possess.

9th. The English bark Troughton arrived in distress, having on the 6th been boarded and robbed by Chinese pirates. Vol. IV., p. 151.

19th. An edict was issued by the provincial authorities, declaring war of extermination against some insurrectionary grasshoppers or locusts, the same as had been done in 1833. *Can. Reg.*, Sep. 22d.

August 5th & 6th. One of the severest storms ever known on the coast of China was experienced in the vicinity of Macao and Canton. Vol. IV., p. 197, and Vol. VIII., pp. 232—236.

11th. Arrived H. B. M. sloop Raleigh, Michael Quin, esq., commander, under jury masts, having sustained a very heavy gale on the 4th and 5th, by which she was compelled to throw overboard 13 of her guns, and to cut away her quarter boats. Vol. IV., p. 198.

September 1st. Of the money and goods taken from the bark Troughton, and estimated to be \$74,380.45, the sum of \$24,435.50 was returned by order of the government. Vol. IV., p. 248.

20th. The steamer *Jardine* arrived in the Chinese waters, under canvas from Aberdeen. Vol. IV., p. 439.

22d. The Footae hong was admitted to the cohong; a new linguist Yá nghien was appointed in place of Hôpin who was banished last year.

23d. An edict was issued by the governor, complaining of the distribution of foreign books on the coasts of Fukien and Chekiáng. *Can. Reg.*, Oct. 6th.

25th. The death of governor Lú was announced in the evening. He died after an illness of only a few hours, aged sixty-six years. He was a native of Chilé.

October 1st was the 54th anniversary of the emperor's birthday : it was then said that during his reign, there had not been one prosperous and happy year. Vol. IV., p. 295.

12th. Halley's comet was observed by residents in Canton, forming with the last two stars of Ursa major, the points of a right-angled triangle, nearly. Vol. IV., p. 296.

19th. The first annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China was held in Canton. Vol. IV., p. 354.

31st. The American brig *Huron*, captain Thomas Winsor, and the Rev. Messrs. Medhurst and Stevens passengers, returned from a voyage northward of two months and five days, during which time several places in Shántung, Keángsú, Chekiáng, and Fukien were visited, and about 20,000 volumes of Christian books distributed. Vol. IV., pp. 308-335.

November 5th. In obedience to orders from Peking, the acting governor of the province issued an edict relative to the voyage of the *Huron* and other foreign vessels on the coasts, "for the distribution of books and opium." Vol. IV., p. 343.

10th. Died at his residence in Macao, sir Andrew Ljungstedt, knight of the Swedish royal order of Waza, and author of "An historical sketch of the Portuguese settlements in China; and of the Roman Catholic church and mission in China." An enlarged edition of this was published in Boston, by James Munroe & Co. in 1836.

22d. A fire broke out in the city of Canton and continued to rage till the next day, when more than three hundred families were left houseless. Vol. IV., p. 390.

25th. In pursuance of public notice given on the 21st, sir G. B. Robinson, chief superintendent of British trade in China, removed from Macao to Lintin, accompanied by Mr. Elmslie, secretary.

December 10th. The "quiescent policy" maintained by H. B. M. superintendent, and the "extreme delicacy and difficulty," of his position, are best indicated in his own words, on which it is unnecessary to comment. The following is an extract from a dispatch, dated "His majesty's cutter *Louisa*, Lintin, December 10th, 1835," addressed to viscount Palmerston.

"I shall not intrude so far on your lordship's time, as to enter at length into a defence, if such be requisite, of the course of *quiescent policy*, in which I flatter myself I have successfully persevered to the present moment, when I rejoice to say everything in this country manifests a state of uninterrupted tranquillity and peace, which I could hardly have ventured to anticipate from the very discordant state of society, the virulent party spirit and default of unanimity and good-will existing among the British community in China, while the important trade of the season is in active, and I trust, successful progress under a tacit and mutual understanding and total abstinence and forbearance from communication, on the part of the Chinese and myself. My position has been one of *extreme delicacy and difficulty*. Succeeding, in pursuance of the instructions under his majesty's royal signet and sign manual, to the high and important office I have the honor to hold, at a crisis when a false step or error in judgment might not only have led to extreme hesitation and difficulty in the arrangements which his majesty's government may deem it proper to make for the adjustment of affairs here, and their future management and control, but have plunged the whole of his majesty's Commission, all British subjects, and the valuable trade in which they are engaged, as well as perhaps life and property, in great jeopardy, or into an utterly hopeless and inextricable state of confusion and discord; my best efforts have been directed to maintain the precise position in which I found myself placed on the departure of Mr. Davis, whose recommendation to that effect has had due weight with me."

Corresp. p. 106.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Notices of the complete works of Sù Tungpo, comprised in twenty-six volumes. Svo.* By a Correspondent.

THERE was once a period in Chinese history, when the spirit of compiling and of commentating, had so completely taken possession of the nation, that the whole tribe of literati was at once absorbed in the contemplation of the real and imaginary beauties, which they had discovered in the ancient writings. Almost every nation takes the same turn as soon as the talent for begetting original ideas becomes extinct, of which the Greek scholiasts are proof. But the literary souls of Han are exceedingly unwearied in their researches, bringing together everything they can lay their hands on; no matter whether they be scraps of poetry, rhapsodies, or absurdities, if they contain a phrase or even a single character which will elucidate their own opinions, they are sure to quote it. And so it happens, that volumes after volumes are filled with nothing, so that one is at a loss to imagine what could possibly have been the intention of such compilations. In this grand science of book-making, however, no race among them

was so diligent as the scholars under the Sung dynasty, and among them, the commentaries of Chú Hí, or Chú fútsz', are remarkable for their clearness, and the distinctness with which they elucidate the text. They have therefore been reprinted a thousand times, and are even in this age, regarded as the orthodox explanations of the classics.

The reasonings of these giants in compilation took a very perverse turn, for it was their wisdom, that finally proved the mortality of the soul. The simile by which, instead of argument, they illustrated this pernicious opinion, is unique in its kind, and deserves mention. They said, the relation of the soul to the body is like the sharpness of a knife compared to the knife itself; now as soon as the knife is destroyed, its sharpness also vanishes. So on the death of the body, the soul ceases to exist. This is just like another famous argument; viz., water is a fluid, and a fluid is not a compact body; therefore water can never appear in a compact form, and all the fables about ice, snow, and hail are unworthy of credit. Thus reasoned the king of Siam, and nobody dared to contradict. These sentiments of the philosophers of the age of Sung have in the meanwhile been repeated by all the self-wise of the race of Han, who imagine they have found the philosopher's stone by denying the future existence of man's most precious part. Theoretically they believe firmly in annihilation, but really they are afraid of the sufferings in hell, and very frequently call in the assistance of a priest of Budha to smooth their last moments. But during life, they proceed, as if there was no life to come, and commit every vile and atrocious crime, because there is no restraint upon their deeds, which always will influence mankind, if they are imbued with a fear of everlasting punishment.

Amongst the number of clever scholars, who lived during the time preceding the latter emperors of the southern Sung, when the Tartars occupied all the country to the north of the Yángtsz' kiáng, Sú Tungpo was distinguished. He early studied letters, in order to advance himself, and so far succeeded in his ambitious views, that he became a minister of state, and lived a life of splendor at Hángchau, which was then the capital. He highly had a discursive mind, and whether he applied himself to letters, or devoted his mind to affairs of state, he alike excelled. As a scholar, he fairly came up to the beau ideal of what a Chinese author ought to be;—that is a poet, a prose writer, a framer of epigrams, of ditties, and unmeaning classical aspirations; while he also composed state papers, and complaints upon the corruption of the age. As a minister, he was bigoted,

upholding the opinions of the ancients, and considering them still applicable in the present day. He worries his sovereign with memorials, points out to him how he may raise himself to the glorious state of faultless antiquity, and sticksles at every improvement, because he cannot trace it in the classics. He hates foreigners, on account of their being beyond the transforming influence of the celestial empire, and argues against the trade with Corea, because it would contaminate the purity of the sons of Han.

But this writer is a paragon of literary accomplishments, and whoever wishes to become a first rate scholar must imitate him in every particular. His works therefore stand very high in the estimation of the learned, and a single quotation from him is better than a long argument. His writings are short, the twenty-six volumes before us being a complete miscellany. We have first an eulogy in praise of a city, followed by a ditty upon wine; and shortly afterwards a treatise upon punishment and rewards, quite in the style of Yáu and Shun, with a reference to whom he commences the lucubration. In those golden times, virtue was promoted by immediate rewards, and praises sung in its favor; whilst vice was repressed by the punishment it received, and the wailings with which it was accompanied. In fact public opinion then did everything in support of the good morals of the country.

Sú Tungpo likewise writes essays upon the examinations, which at that period were held nearly in the same manner as they are now; he makes Confucius a pattern, whom every candidate for governmental honors must resemble and whose fitness must be judged according to this great model. We have also some touches upon the Chun Tsau, which our author considers the most perfect and excellent production, perhaps for not containing a single remark, and merely giving us the names of ancient kings and princes both real and fictitious. But the publication of this work wrought wonderful changes, and the times immediately succeeding were quite different from what they afterwards have been. The reason was, that every body seeing this long series of names laid open for public perusal, began to fear, that he would likewise be immortalized for his crimes, and rendered infamous throughout all ages. He therefore straight-way became virtuous, and to this shamefacedness the growth of virtue at that time is to be ascribed. Listen to this, ye legislators of the west, and especially ye agitators of Spain and Ireland! If you wish to render the people virtuous, publish chronological tables, and then the whole nation will be renovated.

There is also a great deal concerning ceremonies, and not a little about my lord Chau, that very pink of ministers, who restrained a vicious court, and introduced order throughout the empire. At that time the celestials were often sorely pressed by the Tartars, an enemy that never gave up the contest; and this circumstance suggested to the author, to write an essay upon bravery, according to the model of the ancient kings. Their principle was to interfere in all quarrels of their neighbors, but to do so merely from motives of benevolence. It was their endeavor to soothe the people, and therefore they went about to kill them, a process similar to that of Napoleon's, who waged war for the pacification of the world.

After much miscellaneous matter, we have a treatise against heresies, and Sú recapitulates all the heresiarchs, that lived about or near the time of Confucius, two of whom Shángyáng and Hánfí asserted, that the empire ought to be ruled by the fear of punishment—a theory afterwards fully adopted by Tsin Chí hwángtí. When the minister discourses upon the government of the state, he forgets the present exigencies of the times, and reverts to the happy periods of which Confucius gives a charming account. He was constantly living in the golden age, and forgot his country's woes; for notwithstanding the excellency of his treatises, the Tartars encroached upon the imperial domains and ravaged the whole frontier. And when at last he proposed a grand stratagem according to the treatises of Yáu and Shun, the enemy would not attack the Chinese where they had prepared the ambush, and therefore all these contrivances succeeded very ill. But still he would revert to the same plans and urge the adoption of the whole Confucian system; in fact Yáu and Shun were always in his mouth, and if he could have resuscitated them, he would indeed have made them field marshals.

It was a remarkable circumstance that whilst the rude Tartars in the north kept the country in good order by exercising a vigorous government, the Chinese emperors lived for their own pleasure. Sú Tungpo upbraids them in a series of well written papers, in the strictly classical style, long before the division took place; not so much for being inferior to their fierce neighbors, as for neglecting to imitate their ancestors. The fault of government, he says, is not so much in the constitution, as in the administration. There are laws enacted which are quite inapplicable to circumstances, and officers are appointed to fulfill duties for which they are totally unfit. To the sovereign ought to be intrusted the whole power of levying duties, and bestowing rewards; one man ought to control the whole,

but in our times every body exercises these functions. The number of magistrates is too large; there are three candidates for one appointment, and all must be maintained from the public treasury. Another error was not equalizing the land tax, so that a deficit in the revenue ensued. In ancient times one tenth of the produce was raised; in Sú's time the regular impost did not amount to so much, and even this was felt a great hardship, because the collectors took so much for their own share. In ancient times trained bands were always maintained, and the people were accustomed to the sound of the bugle and the roll of the gong; but under the present administration the soldiers were disbanded, and the defenses of the country became of no avail. When bands of robbers traversed the land, the few soldiers that were collected in a hurry, ran away without fighting. After having dwelt upon the administration in detail, he sums up the whole in a spirited address to his sovereign, (Híning, about 1080,) in which he urges him to strive towards perfection, and to model all his actions according to the bright pattern of the ancients. These essays are perhaps the best in the whole work, and though not free from the charge of pedantic reasoning, still there is very much in them, which is really applicable to all ages.

A collection of prefaces, which Sú wrote at the request of friends, scarcely deserve remark, but it is worthy of notice, that Chinese authors endeavor to show their greatest talents in such lucubrations, and to be as unintelligible as the subject will admit. After the prefaces comes a volume of descriptive pieces, upon man, manners, temples, idols, rivers, &c.; some would bear translating as specimens of Chinese literature, and we shall perhaps quote a few of them on a future occasion.

Sú's funeral eulogies hold a high place in our estimation. With great facility he collects all the meritorious deeds of his heroes, and places them in a very strong light; he then makes some allusion to the ages long gone by, and traces their resemblance to celebrated personages, concluding with his own panegyrics. These eloquent pieces were not only printed, but also engraven on solid stone, and placed near the tombs of the illustrious dead, that every one might become acquainted with their exploits. Our literary minister moreover composed a great number of inscriptions, for no object was beneath his notice; and when realities were wanting, he had recourse to poetry, and never failed to clothe his thoughts in beautiful language. His works contain many sonnets in praise of the numerous objects, that struck the statesman's fancy, and as his fame increased,

the applications for a few lines from his elegant pencil, became also more numerous. He indited several stanzas upon the large Buddhist temples in the neighborhood of the capital, descriptive of the great happiness conferred by the prospect of felicity promised to the votaries of that superstition. There are, however, more praiseworthy traits in his character, and his appeals in behalf of suffering humanity deserve attention. With all the eloquence he could command, he intreated his sovereign to order an investigation of the prisons, and to free the innocent men, immured for many years in these pestilential dungeons, from their fetters, and restore them to their families. He undoubtedly speaks the language of his heart, and pathetically appeals to every noble feeling in the human breast.

We now come to his memorials, the greater part of which were written towards the end of the eleventh century, when the state was in the uttermost danger, and the government reduced to every mean shift. The Tartar foe had been braved, irritated by faithless conduct, offended beyond conciliation by haughty officers, and when the hordes commenced advancing to the frontiers, the heart of the emperor began to quail. Sú, however, was firm in his principles, and with bitter hatred to the terrible enemy, recommends the extermination of these robbers. But these men never for a moment considered the impracticability of their scheme, thinking all the while that the thunder of their edicts would settle the matter. If the command for extermination has once gone forth, the enemy will certainly be annihilated, because it is the celestial empire, which, in obeying the sacred decrees of heaven, issues these orders. The ancients did the same and were successful, and why should not their illustrious posterity carry their point in a similar manner? Amongst other scourges under which the country at this juncture smarted was a long drought, while swarms of grasshoppers also devoured what grain there was left. With true patriotism, Sú, after enumerating all the misfortunes and showing the great difficulties in removing them, sets boldly to work to indicate the remedies; this however was not *quite* enough to remove the evil, and they grew every day. But his mind was not diverted from minor matters, whilst engaged in discussing these national concerns: there had existed for a considerable time a very brisk trade between Corea and China, fishermen from Fukien, especially natives of Chinchew, engaged largely in this traffic, and repaired to the coasts of that country to catch fish, which they salted and brought to the Nanking market. To promote this amicable intercourse, the king used to send a tribute bearer, who devoid of all

pride most willingly performed every *kotow* required of him. The matter soon attracted Sú's notice, and on consideration, it occurred to him, that there could be no necessity for such commerce and fisheries, as the emperor himself derived no profit from them. Why then should rude barbarians be benefited by the merchandize carried from the stores of China? In consequence of this, an order was straightway issued prohibiting all intercourse between China and Corea. The Chinchew men however thought differently; and away they went with their junks, brought back large cargoes, and in order to put a fair face upon their proceedings, took with them an envoy, a priest of Budha, as plenipotentiary from the august monarch of Corea. This daring act highly irritated the minister; he exclaimed, "This man has come hither to spy out the land, he has deceived us, and the whole object of his mission is to obtain maps of this country to present to our enemies the Ketans, who will then invade the southern provinces." The clamor of such an influential man incensed the whole cabinet against the poor priest, who had lost his life if Sú had not bethought himself to avoid provoking hostilities, and sent him back, with orders never to return. The act of non-intercourse which was thus passed has never been revoked. Some traitorous natives, however, continued still to hover amongst the islands, but the whole trade was changed into smuggling, and Sú flattered himself that he had achieved a very good object.

After these memorials, we have commissions sent to the different military and civil authorities under the seal of the minister. Then follows a whole series of documents in praise of meritorious officers, who were conspicuous for their loyalty, under the most trying circumstances. These productions are written in a very lively style, and are rich in comparisons. We have also a collection of the minister's official correspondence; his letters are extremely short and much to the point, and the long discourses in the memorials are here condensed to a few sentences. It was thus he managed to keep up his interchange of letters with the principal functionaries, and to impart his pithy orders for their obedience.

In whatsoever point we view Sú Tungpo, he seems to have been a sort of universal genius; whilst he writes an episode in honor of Budha, he also draws up a prayer for the emperor, to use on special occasions. There are also petitions for rain, supplications in time of danger, and other ejaculations, but all so very short, that devotion can find no resting point. Even the slightest allusions to the Supreme Being do not occur, materialism had taken too deep a root, to allow anything but the grossest idol worship.

There are also a number of his private letters, divested of much of the peculiar slang with which these productions in Chinese begin and end, containing much solid information upon the state of affairs during his administration. An address to the inspector of salt is really worthy of perusal, and proves how stationary China has remained for the last seven centuries. If the minister should rise again at the present moment, and re-pen his letters to the same department, his remarks would be as applicable now as they were then. What changes has not the West undergone since the eleventh century, and how rapid and irresistible have they been, whilst generation upon generation has passed away in the Central empire, and one horde of foreigners after the other have obtained sovereign sway over the realm, but still it has for the most part remained what it was. Sú Tungpo however apprehended changes, and therefore adhered closely to the old regime. Though possessing great foresight, he was mistaken in this particular, for though the victories of the barbarians brought a large portion of the empire under their sway, they never succeeded in changing the customs, but were on the contrary obliged to adopt them, in order to conciliate the goodwill of the conquered. The reason is found in the rudeness of the Tartars, who had to learn the arts of civilized life, and had nothing of their own to benefit the conquered. Hence the facility with which they yielded to their superiors in every useful science, and amalgamated with them after a few generations.

On turning to the essays, the first which attracts attention is one on musical bands. Now the ancients had an idea, that the fiercer passions of man, which remained after his civilization, could only be subdued by ceremonies and music. This latter art therefore held a high rank in the estimation of government, and was carefully promoted. But like many things in this world, it has not always answered the purpose for which it was invented, and its sweet harmony has in vain reëchoed in the ears of the hearers. They have still remained rude, and up to the present day the shrill notes of the tabret and fife, with the peals of the gong, soften few hearts and seldom restrain the boisterous passions.

Sú Tungpo is the only Chinese author we have yet met, who uses fables to convey instruction. His best essay in this species of writing, is the piece entitled the Raven, in which there is considerable wit and humor, but the comparisons are rather farfetched. Our author has likewise attempted to write the life of Sz'má T'sien the historian, and what he says respecting his style and his other qualities is

much to the purpose. Yet it is really to be regretted, that the best writers never remember, that in order to do good by their lucubrations, they ought to write intelligibly. Instead of descriptions and careful relations of things as they happened, we have nothing but a sorry exposition of the most uninteresting events. Could not the astute Sú discover these defects in the historian ?

We have now come to his pieces of poetry, upon which a few general remarks will suffice. We have never yet met a single foreigner, who has studied this branch of literature, and we have never been acquainted with a single native scholar who could not write poetry. But there exist great difficulties in learning to understand Chinese poetry, and many sinologues vote all the rhyming of a whole poetical nation, to be bare nonsense, not worth a moment's consideration. This is a very summary way of settling matters, to which one or two remarks may be appended. Granting that there is much absurdity in Chinese poetry, yet though hundreds of their poets have been fools, there must have been a few amongst the myriads this country has produced, that now and then indited verses not devoid of all meaning. There is one region of realities and another of fancy, the latter exclusively the sphere in which the poet moves, and unless one can follow him to his own domains, he cannot comprehend the things of which he speaks. Our author is by no means remarkable for his high genius in this department, on the contrary he sinks often to the level of prose, and seldom ascends high up on Parnassus. Still he maintains that the proper accompaniment of the harp is wine, and when he can taste a drop of this liquid, it proves to him a nectar that fires his thoughts to soar sublimely, and traverse the empire of the ideal world with an eagle's wing.

Some of the descriptive pieces are tolerably well, but too short, so much so that one regrets, that the author showed no greater ingenuity and patience. A few treatises upon the events of his times would have been worth volumes of his miscellaneous lore. Who would think, that a man who had to look after such various affairs, should have found time to study medicine ? Such however was the case ; and not merely satisfied with a general outline of the science, he enters into minute detail respecting various remedies, especially one for stopping the ravages of dysentery, of which green ginger is the principal ingredient. There occurs also a passage relating to the healing art, which much resembles an explanation of the effects of animal magnetism upon the human body. When all the natural functions are at a stand, and the body has been reduced to a state of

quiescence, like a clod of earth, then the remedy becomes of avail, and the patient prescribes for himself. From this discussion, we must revert to Sú's small treatises upon plants and fruits, and sundry scraps of poetry.

The last three volumes are of poetry, and some pieces are of the best description. They were composed in his younger years, when he was not accustomed to repress his feelings. They are therefore lively pieces, and full of good ideas, though usually rather prosaic. Yet they are deserving of perusal, and a tyro in the art ought to commence with this collection.

There is only one volume more, and that too one of the best, of which we have not yet spoken; this is an account of his literary life, and a biography taken from the history of the Sung dynasty, descriptive of his official character. Sú was born about the middle of the eleventh century, of poor parentage at Meichú, but being a clever boy, his mother took pleasure in instructing him. Having obtained the histories of Táng, he perused them with great avidity, and thence formed the determination of serving his country. But the road to honor was not very easy; he had to serve for many years in the most humble capacity and was driven from one place to another, before he could attract the attention of the court. Once however made a doctor in the national college, he soon contrived to make this a stepping stone to the ministry, in which he passed a large part of his life. At the age of sixty, he wrote his last effusions, and henceforth was dead to the world. The praises which the biographer bestows upon him are well earned; he was indeed a worthy statesman. But he had also to undergo great troubles, and the court proved to him an abode of wretchedness. He was of a very elastic spirit, could bear a great many reverses without repining in the least, and like an experienced politician stood favor as well as disgrace with equal firmness.

To those sinologues who are satisfied with the bare perusal of the Four Books, Sú Tungpo will prove very valuable. He is decidedly a classical writer, though a servile imitator of the ancients, and is in every respect one of the best Chinese authors. Many a native student has striven to emulate him, but few have reached his height. When youth proceed to the examinations, they betake themselves to these books, and search after well turned sentences.

ART. III. *A personal narrative of a Journal to the river Oxus, by the route of the Indus, Kabul, and Badakshan, &c., &c.; by lieutenant John Wood, of the E. I. Co.'s navy.*

WHEN the traveler has ascended up the valley of the Oxus to its fountain-head, he stands upon the 'Roof of the World,' or the *Bam-i-Dúniah*. There lies the lake called by the natives *Sir-i-kol*, in the form of a crescent, about fourteen miles long from east to west, by an average breadth of one mile, from whose western end issues the Oxus or Jihun. This point—the western end of the lake—our traveler found to be in latitude $37^{\circ} 27'$ N., by meridian altitude of the sun, and longitude $73^{\circ} 40'$ E. by protraction from Langer Kish, where his last set of chronometric observations had been obtained. Its elevation, measured by the temperature of boiling water, is 15,600 feet. On three sides it is bordered by swelling hills, about 500 feet high, while along its southern bank they rise into mountains 3,500 feet above the lake, or 19,000 above the sea, and are covered with perpetual snow, from which never-failing source the lake is supplied.

It was on the 19th of February, 1838, that lieut. Wood reached this elevated site; the next day, the 20th "after getting a clear and beautiful meridian altitude of the sun," and casting a last look at the lake, he entered the defile leading to Wakhan. The hills and mountains encircling this lake give rise to some of the principal rivers in Asia. Our author says:

"In walking over the lake, I could not but reflect how many countries owe their importance and their wealth to rivers the sources of which can be traced to the lonely mountains which are piled up on its southern margin. This elevated chain is common to India, China and Turkistan; and from it, as from a central point, their several streams diverge, each augmenting as it rolls onwards, until the ocean and the lake of Aral receive the swollen tribute, again to be given up, and in a circuit as endless as it is wonderful to be swept back by the winds of heaven, and showered down in snowy flakes upon the self-same mountains from which it flowed. How strange and how interesting a group would be formed if an individual from each nation whose rivers have their first source in Pamir were to meet upon its summit; what varieties would there be in person, language, and manners; what contrasts between the rough, untamed, and fierce mountaineer and the more civilized and effeminate dweller on the plain; how much of virtue and of vice, under a thousand different aspects, would be met with among all; and how strongly would the conviction press upon the mind that the melioration of the whole could result only from the diffusion of early education and a purer religion!

"Pamir is not only a radiating point in the hydrographical system of Central Asia, but it is the focus from which originate its principal mountain chains. The plain along the southern side of which the lake is situated has a width of about three miles; and viewed from this elevated plateau the mountains seem to have no great elevation. The table land of Pamir is, as I have already stated, 15,600 feet high, or sixty-two feet lower than the summit of Mont Blanc; but the height of 3400 feet, which I have assigned to the mountains that rise from this elevated basin, is a matter of assumption only. Where nothing but snow meets the eye it is not easy to appreciate heights and distances correctly; and it is therefore not improbable that the dimensions thus assigned to Sir-i-kol may be subsequently found incorrect. Covered as both the land and water were with snow, it was impossible to tell the exact size; the measurements given were obtained from the Kirghiz, who were familiar with the spot, assisted by my own eye. I regret that I omitted to take the necessary trigonometrical observations for determining the altitude of the southern range of mountains. I estimated their height on the spot, and noted down the impression at the moment; but though I had fully intended to have made the measurements on the morrow, it quite escaped me in my anxiety to fix the geographical position of the lake, nor did I discover the omission until our arrival in Wakhan.

"The Wakhanis name this plain *Bam-i-Dúniyah*, or 'Roof of the World,' and it would indeed appear to be the highest table-land in Asia, and probably in any part of our globe. From Pamir the ground sinks in every direction except to the south-east, where similar plateaux extend along the northern face of the Himalaya into Tibet. An individual who had seen the region between Wakhan and Kashmir informed me that the Kuncer river had its principal source in a lake resembling that in which the Oxus has its rise, and that the whole of this country, comprehending the districts of Gilgit, Gunjit, and Chitral, is a series of mountain defiles that act as water-courses to drain Pamir.

"As early in the morning of Tuesday, the 20th February, as the cold permitted, we walked out about 600 yards upon the lake, and having cleared the snow from a portion of its surface, commenced breaking the ice to ascertain its depth. This was a matter of greater difficulty than it at first sight appeared, for the water was frozen to the depth of two feet and a half, and, owing to the great rarity of the atmosphere, a few strokes of the pick-ax produced an exhaustion that stretched us upon the snow to recruit our breath. By dint, however, of unwearied exertions and frequent reliefs, we had all but carried the shaft through, when an imprudent stroke fractured its bottom, and up the water jetted to the height of a man, sending us scampering off in all directions. This opening was too small to admit our sounding-lead, and had of necessity to be abandoned; besides, a wet jacket where the thermometer is at zero is a much more serious affair than where it is at summer-heat. We resolved to be more circumspect in our next attempt, and diligent search having revealed to us a large stone upon an islet in the lake, it was

forthwith transported to the scene of our labors. When judging by the depth of the first shaft, we concluded the second to be nearly through, the stone was raised and upheld by four men immediately above the hole. A fifth man continued to ply the ax, and at the first appearance of water the stone was dropped in and went clean through the ice, leaving an aperture its own size, and from this larger orifice there was no rush of water. The sounding-lead was immediately thrown in, when, much to my surprise and disappointment, it struck bottom at nine feet, for we had prepared and brought with us from Langer Kish a hundred fathoms of line for the experiment.

“The water emitted a slightly fetid smell and was of a reddish tinge. The bottom was oozy and tangled with grassy weeds. I tried to measure the breadth of the lake by sound, but was baffled by the rarity of the air. A musket, loaded with blank cartridge, sounded as if the charge had been poured into the barrel, and neither wads nor ramrod used. When a ball was introduced the report was louder, but possessed none of the sharpness that marks a similar charge in denser atmospheres. The ball, however, could be distinctly heard whizzing through the air. The human voice was sensibly affected, and conversation, especially if in a loud tone, could not be kept up without exhaustion: the slightest muscular exertion was attended with a similar result. Half a dozen strokes with an ax brought the workman to the ground; and though a few minutes’ respite sufficed to restore the breath, anything like continued exertion was impossible. A run of fifty yards at full speed made the runner gasp for breath. Indeed, this exercise produced a pain in the lungs and a general prostration of strength which was not got rid of for many hours. Some of the party complained of dizziness and headaches; but except the effects above described, I neither felt myself, nor perceived in others, any of those painful results of great elevation which travelers have suffered in ascending Mont Blanc. This might have been anticipated, for where the transition from a dense to a highly-rarified atmosphere is so sudden, as in the case of ascending that mountain, the circulation cannot be expected to accommodate itself at once to the difference of pressure, and violence must accrue to some of the more sensitive organs of the body. The ascent to Pamir was on the contrary, so gradual that some extrinsic circumstances were necessary to remind us of the altitude we had attained. The effect of great elevation upon the general system had indeed been proved to me some time before in a manner for which I was not prepared. One evening in Badakhshan, while sitting in a brown study over the fire, I chanced to touch my pulse, and the galloping rate at which it was throbbing roused my attention. I at once took it for granted that I was in a raging fever, and after perusing some hints on the preservation of health which Dr. Lord, at parting, had kindly drawn out for me, I forthwith prescribed for myself most liberally. Next morning my pulse was as brisk as ever, but still my feelings denoted health. I now thought of examining the wrists of all our party, and to my surprise found that the pulses of my companions beat yet

faster than my own. The cause of this increased circulation immediately occurred to me; and when we afterwards commenced marching towards Wakhan, I felt the pulses of the party whenever I registered the boiling point of water. The motion of the blood is in fact a sort of living barometer, by which a man acquainted with his own habit of body can, in great altitudes, roughly calculate his height above the sea." Pages 358—363.

The proximity of the valley of the Oxus to the frontiers of the Chinese empire, the fact of its having been, and of its now being, one of the routes frequented by travelers in passing to and from China through Central Asia, together with the interest attaching to the country itself and its inhabitants, have induced us to call the attention of our readers to lieutenant Wood's exceedingly interesting narrative. But it would be incompatible with the object of our work to dwell long on its details. The course of the river from its source, Sir-i-kol, is to the west or northwest, till it falls into the sea of Aral, after traversing a distance of upwards of one thousand miles. "West of Khulm, the valley of the Oxus, except on the immediate banks of the stream, appears to be a desert; but in an opposite direction, eastward to the rocky barriers of Darwaz, all the high-lying portion of the valley is at this season (20th March) a wild prairie of sweets, a verdant carpet enameled with flowers. * * * The low swelling outlines of Kunduz are as soft to the eye as the verdant sod which carpets them, is to the foot." Kunduz is the capital of Murad Beg, the head of the Usbek state, who holds dominion, nominal at least, over the whole, or nearly the whole of the valley eastward to the 'Roof of the World.' Concerning the Usbeks, the Tajiks, the Kirghis, and the Kaffirs, lieut. Wood has added most valuable information, to the little hitherto known of them and their country.

In chapter sixteen, page 249, he notices Khan Khojá, a Moham-medan ruler of Kashgár and Yárkand, who having been driven from his dominions, about a century back, took shelter in Badakshan, bringing with him 40,000 followers. The Khojá was killed at Reishkhan.

The mines of lapis-lazuli were visited, and are minutely described, by lieut. Wood. They are situated to the southward from Jerm. The ruby mines, on the north or right bank of the Oxus, he failed to reach; but he gives some account of them, derived from native sources. Of the animal and vegetable productions of the valley, his work contains many interesting notices, coinciding with those given by Marco Polo. See Marsden's edition, pp. 129, 141, &c.

Kaffirstan is situated south from Badakshan, and west from Chitral.

The Musselmen say, that its inhabitants resemble Europeans, in being possessed of great intelligence; and lieut. Wood adds, that from all he has seen and heard of them, he conceives that "they offer a fairer field for missionary exertion than is to be found anywhere else on the continent of Asia. They pride themselves on being, to use their own words, brothers of the feringi; and this opinion, of itself, may hereafter smooth the road for the zealous pioneers of the gospel. Unlike the Hindús and Mohammedans, they have no creed purporting to be a revelation; but, as far as I could discover, simply believe in the supremacy of a deity, and that men who have been good and hospitable on earth will be rewarded in heaven." *Pag e287.*

On newyear's day, 1838, our traveler visited Ahmed Shah, the pír, or head mullah of Jerm, who, after emigrating from Hindustan in 1809, had traveled much and made a long abode in China. He entered this country by the way of Wakhan, and left it by that of Kokan. The difficulties of the first of these routes he described as great, arising chiefly from the height of Pamir, the severity of its climate, and the almost total absence of inhabitants. Of that of Kokan he spoke more favorably. He was in China when the lamented Moorcroft's messenger arrived in Yárkand to request permission for his master to visit that city, on which occasion, an officer of Ahmed Shah's acquaintance, told him that the Chinese had determined not to admit Moorcroft, "for," added the officer, "we are persuaded were a feringi to enter the country some dreadful evil would befall us." He told many anecdotes of the Chinese, illustrating their distrust and jealousy with regard to foreigners; "while," so writes lieut. Wood, "like every other native of these countries, with whom I conversed on the subject, he praised their *probity and good faith.*" Yárkand, he said, was neutral ground, where neighboring nations are privileged to meet the subjects of the Celestial empire for purposes of traffic; and "no one except its governor is permitted to enter China, and he visits the frontier town of Ecla once a year. Before Kashgár and Yárkand were wrested from the Mohammedan family, their inhabitants traded with Ecla, or Ilí. The occasion of their expulsion, and the subsequent advance of the commercial entrepôt to Yárkand, was thus related to lieut. Wood by his friend Ahmed Shah.

"A foreign merchant informed the magistrates of Ecla that he had lost his *koorgeen*, or saddle-bags. The man was required minutely to describe them, and to make oath to their contents. He swore to the value of one hundred silver yambos, and was then dismissed after being told to come back on a given day, when, if the saddle-bags were not recovered, the state would

make good his loss. On the appointed day the merchant presented himself, when, to his great chagrin, the koorgeen was produced. It had not been opened, and much to the crafty man's annoyance, this was now done by the authorities; when, instead of the sum he had sworn to, the articles it contained were found not to exceed a few yambos in value. A circumstantial detail of the whole affair was transmitted to Peking, and the emperor decided it to be for the benefit of his exchequer, and the moral good of his subjects, that the admission into the country of barbarous and unprincipled foreigners should forthwith be prohibited. This may, or it may not, have been the case; but from the story, we learn the high estimation in which the Chinese character is held among those most intimate with them." Page 280.

One more short extract is all that our limits will allow us to borrow from the personal narrative before us: it is a notice of a Jewish traveler—a Russian by birth. Our author is speaking of those who had visited Yárkand.

"All our visitors spoke in high terms of Yárkand, and appeared delighted with its climate, and its inhabitants. They expatiated on the peculiarities of the Chinese, and the contrast which they exhibit when compared with other nations. Many accounts of their customs and habits, which I received when at Jerm, were afterwards confirmed by a traveling Jew, who had tried, but failed, to accomplish a journey through their territories. This man was a Russian by birth, and had been for many years a traveler in the countries bordering the Caspian and the lake of Aral. Hearing that records of the missing tribes were to be obtained in Kashmir, or Tibet, he was journeying thither when my múnshí, Gholam Hussein fell in with him at Balkh. This man's original plan was, to penetrate by the route of Kokan, Kashgar, and Yárkand; but, though skilled in the various languages of central Asia, and conforming to the dress and habits of its people, the cunning of his nation was no match for the honest zeal with which the public functionaries of Kashgar executed the orders of their emperor. Suspicion attached to his character; and after proceeding as far as that town, he was forced to retrace his steps. A large guard, he said, was stationed in a tower above the city gate, from which all caravans could be seen, while yet distant. Before they are permitted to enter the city, each individual is strictly examined; their personal appearance is noted down in writing, and if any are suspected, an artist is at hand to take their likenesses. Interpreters for every current dialect are also present. To each of the persons subjected to this vexatious investigation the Chinese make a present of a few tangas (or copper cash). The Jew traveler mentioned a singular, and I should infer, an efficient punishment for the crime of theft, inflicted in the Chinese cities through which he had passed. The criminal is not incarcerated, but made to walk the street with a clog attached to his feet, or a wooden collar suspended about his neck, of a size, and for a time, proportional to the offence." Page 281.

ART. IV. *Capture of Amoy: Official Reports of their excellencies, the military and naval commanders-in-chief, lt.-general sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., and rear-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B.*
Published by command of the governor-general at Calcutta.

Head-quarters, ship Marion, Amoy Harbor, Sept. 5th, 1841.
To the Rt.-hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., }
Governor-general, &c., &c. }

MY LORD,—I am happy to be enabled to report to your lordship the complete success of the operation against Amoy with very trifling loss—my anticipations in regard to the enemy have been fully realized, but I did not calculate on so feeble a resistance.

1. The expedition left Hongkong on Saturday, the 21st August, but in consequence of light winds, the fleet did not clear the Lemma passage until Monday the 23d, and on the evening of the 25th we arrived in the outward anchorage of Amoy, a few shots only having been fired, as we were running through a chain of islands, which form the mouth of this anchorage, and most of which the Chinese had fortified. As it was blowing very fresh, I could not get on board the flag ship until the following morning, when I accompanied their excellencies sir Henry Pottinger and admiral sir William Parker, in the Phlegethon steamer, to reconnoitre the defences, with a view to the commencement of immediate operations. The enemy allowed us to do so without firing a shot, and the plan of attack was at once decided upon, a summons having been previously sent in requiring the surrender of the town and island of Amoy to her majesty's forces.

2. The enemy's defences were evidently of great strength, and the country by nature difficult of access. Every island, every protecting headland, from whence guns could bear upon the harbor, was occupied and strongly armed. Commencing from the point of entrance, into the Inner harbor on the Amoy side, the principal sea-line of defence, after a succession of batteries and bastions in front of the outer town, extended for upwards of a mile in one continuous battery of stone, with embrasures roofed by large slabs, thickly covered with clods of earth, so as to form a sort of casement, and afford perfect shelter to the men in working their guns. Between some of the embrasures were embankments to protect the masonry, and 96 guns were mounted in this work, which terminated in a castellated wall, connecting it with a range of precipitous rocky heights, that run nearly parallel to the beach at a distance varying from one fourth to half a mile. Several smaller works were apparent at intervals amid the rocks.

3. The entrance to the Inner harbor is by a channel about 600 yards across between Amoy and the island of Kúláng sù, upon which several strong batteries were visible, and some of those flanked the sea-line and stone battery. It appeared expedient therefore to make a simultaneous attack on these prominent lines of defence.

4. It was proposed that the two line-of-battle ships with the two large steamers, should attack the sea defences on the island of Amoy nearest the town, and that some of the smaller vessels of war should open their fire to protect the landing of the troops, which was to be effected below the angle formed by the junction of

the castellated wall with the sea-line, while the remaining vessels should engage several flanking batteries that extended beyond these works.

5. At the same, the two heavy frigates and the *Modeste* were to run in and open their fire upon the works of Kúláng sú, where I instructed major Johnstone, with a company of artillery, and the three companies of the 26th regiment, supported by 170 marines under major Ellis, to land in a small bay to the left of the batteries, which they were to take in reverse.

6. About half past one o'clock, the attack commenced, the enemy having previously fired at the ships as they proceeded to their stations. Sir William Parker will no doubt communicate to your lordship, the very conspicuous part taken by her majesty's ships on this occasion. From the difficulty of getting the boats collected in tow of the steamers, the troops did not land quite so soon as I could have wished, notwithstanding the judicious arrangements of captain Giffard of H. M. sloop *Cruizer*, who conducted the disembarkation. The 18th and 49th regiments however landed about 3 o'clock, with very little opposition. The former regiment I directed to escalade the castellated wall, while the 49th were to move along the beach and get over the sea face, or through the embrasures. These two operations were performed to my entire satisfaction, and the greater part of these corps were soon in position within the works, and rapidly moved along the whole line of sea-defence, the enemy flying before them. Upon reaching the outskirts of the outer town, they were joined by a party of marines and seamen, whom sir William Parker had most judiciously landed in support, and whom I directed to occupy a rocky hill in our front in the neighborhood of which firing was still heard. This duty was promptly and ably performed by capt. Fletcher, of H. M. S. *Wellesley*, and captain Whitcomb of the Royal Marines.

7. While these operations were going on upon the Amoy side, the island of Kúláng sú was ably attacked by the frigates, and the troops landed. Major Ellis, with some of the marines and Camerouians who first landed, climbed up the rocks to the left of the easternmost battery, and, gallantly driving the enemy from the works on the heights, which were defended with some spirit, continued his progress to the north side of the island, while major Johnstone, who closely followed up with the rest of the troops, proceeded across it and carried the remaining works, thus putting us in possession of this very important position. Major Johnstone reports that brevet-captain Grigg had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in driving a large body of the enemy from a battery, upon which he came unexpectedly with a detachment of 12 men.

8. On Amoy, a chain of steep rocky hills running from the range already mentioned, transversely to the beach, still intercepted our view of the city, though the outer town lay beneath my advanced post. The guns having been landed by the exertions of the Artillery and Sappers, and brought on far enough for support, had a strong force opposed our advance, I decided upon forcing the position in my front, which appeared extremely strong, and well calculated to be held during the night. Having made the necessary disposition, I directed the 18th regiment to advance up a precipitous gorge, where the enemy had two small works, while the 49th were to pass through the outer town by the road to the same hills, extending their left, after gaining the pass, to the works above the breach, so as to open communication with the shipping. This movement was also executed with spirit, the enemy merely firing off their guns and flying; and at dusk, I found myself in position close above the city, and perfectly commanding it.

9. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, and the delay in the return of the steamers, the 55th regiment had not yet landed, but this was effected at daylight the following morning, I regret to say not without loss, a boat having been swamped, and 5 men unfortunately drowned. Thus reinforced, I pushed strong parties of the 18th and 49th regiments down to the outskirts of the city, in the northeastern quarter of which, upon irregularly rising ground, and closely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, appeared the walled town or citadel. Having carefully reconnoitered the place, I satisfied myself that, although there was a concourse of people passing and repassing at the northern gate, the walls were not manned; I therefore thought it advisable to take advantage of the prevailing panic, and having sent a small party with captain Cotton, the commanding engineer, to reconnoitre the approach to the eastern gate, which he promptly effected, I directed, upon his return, the 18th to advance, having the 49th in support, and the 55th in reserve. The advanced party of the 18th escalated the wall by the aid of ladders found on the spot, and opened the eastern gate, which was barred and barricaded from within by sacks filled with earth and stones. The remainder of the regiment passed through it and manned the other gates, the enemy having previously abandoned the place, leaving it in possession of the mob, which had already begun to plunder the public establishments.

10. I occupied the citadel with the 18th and Sappers, placing the 49th regiment in an extensive building without the public office of the intendant of circuit, from whence they could give protection to the northern suburb and command the communication to the interior by the only road on this side the island. The Artillery, I placed in a commanding position upon the top of the pass between the city and the outer town, with the 55th in support, occupying a range of public buildings, in which the sub-prefect of Amoy held his court.

11. Amoy is a principal third class city of China, and from its excellent harbor and situation appears to be well calculated for commerce. The outer town is divided from the chain of rocks I have mentioned, over which a paved road leads through a pass, that has a covered gateway at its summit. The outer harbor skirts the outer town, while the city is bounded in nearly its whole length by the Inner harbor and an estuary, which deeply indent the island. Including the outer town and the northeastern suburb, the city cannot be much less than ten miles in circumference; and that of the citadel, which entirely commands this suburb, and the inner town, though commanded itself by the hills within shot range, is nearly one mile. The walls are castellated, and vary with the inequality of the ground from 20 to 30 feet in height; and there are four gates, each having, in an outwork, a second or exterior gate at right angles to the inner gate. The citadel contained five arsenals, in which we found a large quantity of powder, with store of materials for making it; ginjals, wall-pieces, matchlocks, and a variety of fire-arms of singular construction; military clothing, swords of all descriptions. Shields, bows and arrows, and spears, were also in such quantity, as to lead to the conclusion, that these must have been the chief magazines of the province. Within the sea-defences first taken, there was a foundry, with moulds and material for casting heavy ordnance.

12. All these have been destroyed, and this so much occupied my time, considering too how much the troops were harassed by patrols to keep off Chinese plunderers, and by other duties incident to the peculiarity of our situation, that I abandoned my intention of visiting the interior of the island. These plunderers flocked

into the city and suburbs, to the extent, as the Chinese themselves reported, of many thousands, and I regret to say, that several gangs penetrated into the citadel and committed much devastation. Indeed with the prospect of leaving Amoy so soon, I doubt that our marching through the island might rather have frightened away the peaceable householders, and led to further plunder by the mob, than have been of any advantage. Such indeed was the audacity of these miscreants, that I was in some cases obliged to fire; in order to disperse them; but I am glad to say but little loss of life occurred.

13. I am most happy to be enabled to state that the conduct of the troops has been exemplary; some instances of misconduct have no doubt occurred; but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open with valuable property strewed about, and many shops in every street deserted, but full of samshoo—it is matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few.

14. During our stay upon the island, I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised—but their apprehension of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great, that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them, and was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates, and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel, for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

15. Our departure being determined upon, I could take no measures for permanent occupation, and as the wind was strong against us, we were kept on shore four days in a state of constant watchfulness, until yesterday at half past 2 P. M., when the preconcerted signal for embarkation was given by the admiral. By half past 6, every soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the steamers, which transferred the troops on board their respective transports during the night.

16. The three companies of the 26th regiment have remained upon the island of Kúláng sú, which her majesty's plenipotentiary has determined to hold for the present—and I have strengthened major Johnstone, who is in command, with a wing of the 18th regiment and a small detachment of artillery. This little force amounting to 550 men, will, I trust, together with the ships of war also left behind, be sufficient to hold this small but important possession.

17. To the commanding officers of corps and detachments, lieutenant-col. Craigie, 55th regiment; lieutenant-col. Morris, 49th regiment; and lieutenant-col. Adams, 18th regiment; major Johnstone, 26th regiment; major Ellis, royal marines; capt. Knowles, royal artillery; capt. Anstruther, Madras artillery, and capt. Cotton, commanding engineers, my best thanks are due; and I have received the most cordial and active support from the officers of the general and my personal staff, lieutenant-col. Mountain, deputy adjutant-general, capt. Gough, acting deputy quarter master-general, major Hawkins, deputy commissary-general, Dr. French, superintending surgeon, and lieutenant. Gabbett, my aid-de-camp.

18. I cannot too strongly express to your lordship, in conclusion, my sense of obligation to his excellency rear-admiral sir William Parker, for his ready support and judicious arrangements upon every occasion, as well as for having given me, at the disembarkation and embarkation, and during the whole period of our stay at Amoy, the able assistance of capt. Giffard, to whom my best thanks are due.

19. I have the honor to inclose a list of ordnance captured, and a return of the wounded on our side upon the 26th ultimo, and have no means of correctly estimating the killed and wounded of the enemy, but it must have been severe, and we know that several mandarins were amongst the former.

I have the honor to be, my lord,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. GOUGH, *major-general, commanding expeditionary force.*

[INCLOSURE.]

Return of ordnance mounted on the defences at Amoy, when stormed and captured on the 26th August, 1841.

Island of Amoy, - - -	211	} Total mounted, - - - 343 Guns not mounted, - - - 157 Grand Total, — 500
Island of Kúláng sú, - - -	76	
Batteries on S. W. side of bay, 41		
Little Gouve, - - - - -	15	

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, *captain, Royal Artillery.*

N. B. Fifty pieces of ordnance of small calibre captured in the citadel, not included in the above. (Signed) A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, *Lt.-col., D. A. G.*

Expeditionary force, Head-quarters, Amoy castle, 1st Sep., 1841.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of major-general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., &c., on the 26th of August, 1841, at the capture of the batteries, heights, city, and citadel of Amoy.

18th Royal Irish regiment, rank and file wounded	2
49th regiment, - - - - -	7
	Total wounded — 9

(Signed) A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, *Lt.-col., D. A. G.*

Major-general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., commander-in-chief,

Wellesley, in the bay of Amoy, 31st August, 1841.

To the Rt.-Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD—It is with much gratification that I have the honor of announcing to your lordship, the capture of the city of Amoy, and the island of Kúláng sú, (which forms the west side of the harbor,) together with their strong lines of batteries and sea defences, mounting above 223 guns, by the combined forces of her majesty, after a short, but vigorous attack, on the 26th instant, with very trifling loss on our part.

The expedition, comprising the ships of war hereafter named, and 21 transports containing the land forces, military and victualing stores, &c., under the command of his excellency major-general sir Hugh Gough, sailed from the anchorage at Hongkong on the 21st, and fortunately arrived off the islands at the entrance of Amoy by sunset on the 25th; it was then beginning to blow strong, but favored by a fair wind, and good moonlight, with the advantage of the local knowledge of captain Bouchier of the Blonde, the fleet were pushed into the bay, and anchored in security for the night. A few shots were discharged at her majesty's ships as they passed between the fortified islands, but no mischief was done. It blew too hard during the night to admit of any boats leaving the ships to sound, or make observations; but no time was lost after daylight in reconnoitering the Chinese positions, in which the general, and sir Henry Pottinger did me the favor to accompany me, in the Phlegathon steam vessel.

We found the batteries and works of defence on the entire sea face, strengthened by every means that the art of these active people could devise; presenting a succession of batteries and outworks, from the extreme outward points of this extensive bay, until within about three quarters of a mile of the entrance of the harbor, where a high barrier wall was constructed from the foot of a steep and rocky mountain, to a sandy beach on the sea; and from this latter point, a strong casemated work of granite, faced with occasional small bastions with parapets of stone, to afford flanking defences, was continued to the very suburbs and entrance of the harbor, from whence were masked batteries with sand bags, until opposite the northeastern point of Kúláng sú island, altogether 152 guns. On the island of Kúláng sú, which is the key of Amoy, strong batteries, mounting in all 76 guns, were also placed in every commanding position for flanking the approach to the harbor (which is scarcely half a mile wide at the entrance), and protecting the accessible points of landing.

As it was of the utmost importance with a view to ulterior operations, and the advanced period of the present monsoon, that we should be delayed as short a time as possible at Amoy, it was determined that the batteries within the barrier wall, and on the island of Kúláng sú, should be immediately attacked by the squadron, and the troops landed within the barrier as soon as it might be practicable to take the batteries in the rear; for this object the Wellesley and Blenheim were ordered to anchor against the strongest batteries on Amoy, and as near the entrance of the harbor as possible, leaving the Cruizer, Pylades, Columbine, and Algerine, to engage the extreme point of the line, and cover the landing of the troops, flanked by the heavy guns of the Sesostris and Queen steam vessels; the Phlegethon and Nemesis being appointed to receive the troops, and tow in the boats for landing them. The attack of the island of Kúláng sú, where we had reason to apprehend the water was shoaler, was assigned to captain Bouchier of the Blonde with the Druid and Modeste, 150 marines under captain Ellis, and a detachment of the 26th regiment under major Johnston. Pending the necessary preparations for disembarking the troops, and moving the ships into their appointed positions, a communication was received from the shore, requesting to know the object of our visit, to which the answer No. 1 was returned. About a quarter past one, a steady and favorable breeze having set in, the squadron weighed and proceeded to their stations. The Sesostris being the most advanced received a heavy fire before any return was made; she was soon joined by the Queen, and both commenced action with good effect. The Wellesley and Blenheim, after ranging along the line of works on Amoy under a smart fire, were anchored by the stern about half-past 2 p. m., admirably placed by captains Maitland and Herbert in 40 fathoms water, within 400 yards of the principal battery, precisely in the position allotted them: and the Cruizer, Pylades, Columbine, and Algerine, took their stations with equal judgment. The Blonde, Druid, and Modeste reached their positions against the batteries on Kúláng sú, a few minutes earlier, but their captains found such difficulty from the shallowness of the water in placing them satisfactorily, that, to effect this object they very spiritedly carried their ships into almost their own draft. The Bentinck had been appointed to sound the channel ahead of the Wellesley as we ran in, which lieutenant Collinson very skillfully performed, and then gallantly anchored the brig within the entrance of the harbor, where she was joined by the Sesostris, which was placed by captain Ormsby, in a very judicious situation for relieving her, and the other ships from a flanking fire. The fire of the Chinese soon slackened under the ex-

cellent gun practice of the squadron. At half past 3, I had the satisfaction of seeing the marines and 26th regiment land on the island of Kúláng sú, and the British colors planted on the batteries. The *Modeste* and *Blonde* then weighed and stood into the Inner harbor, and after silencing as they passed the town batteries which were out of our reach, they anchored completely inside, and abreast of the city, taking possession of 26 war junks, with 128 guns on board, in a state of preparation for sea, but deserted by their crews.

About the same time, the first division of troops was landed under the able direction of commander Giffard of the *Cruizer*; and headed by their gallant general sir Hugh Gough, escaladed and took possession of the works, at the Barrier wall. An outwork beyond this point, (which had been previously silenced,) was also entered

and the British colors hoisted by the crew of a boat from the *Phlegethon*: and the batteries immediately opposite the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* being nearly demolished, a party of seamen and marines were landed from those ships under the command of commander Fletcher and the officers named in the margin; by whom the Chinese who had taken shelter in adjoining buildings were put to flight, after discharging their matchlocks, and possession taken of the works. The general having cleared the intermediate space of such of the Chinese as remained, pushed forward, and occupied the heights immediately above the town for the night; every point being thus completely in our power. In detailing this service to your lordship, I have the highest satisfaction in reporting the gallantry, zeal, and energy, which has been manifested by every officer and man of her majesty's navy and royal marines, as well as those of the Indian navy under my command; they have vied with each other in the desire to anticipate and meet every object for the public service, and are fully entitled to my best acknowledgments; and the favorable consideration of the Board of Admiralty and the Indian government. I have no less pleasure in witnessing the anxiety which pervades all ranks, to go hand in hand with our gallant companions of the army. His excellency sir Henry Pottinger and suite were with me on board the *Wellesley* during the operations of the 26th.

Captain Bourchier's own report will best describe the proceedings of the little squadron placed under his orders for the attack of Kúláng sú, which was admirably executed, and I can only add my meed of praise on this additional instance of the gallantry of captain Ellis, and the officers and men of the royal marines under his command, as well as of major Johnston, and the detachment of the 26th acting with them. The accounts we have

Inclosure, No. 2.

* An officer of one of the regiments, writing to the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*, thus briefly describes the island of Kúláng sú:

"The island of Kúláng sú is of an irregular oval form, stretching east and west, or nearly in such direction; it is about 2 miles long and twice that distance in circumference. It consists of a mass of granite, which protrudes to a great height in several places in the form of immense rounded blocks. Among the rocks, under their shelter, were discovered a number of stone jars, with covers luted on. These jars contained perfect human skeletons disarticulated, each bone carefully packed and numbered or marked with red paint. The island is naturally barren, but most excellent waterabounds at a few feet from the surface, a circumstance which Chinese industry has taken advantage of in every situation at all suited for any kind of cultivation. The sweet potato and a sort of dhal are the principal products. In the

received of the force of the Chinese for the defence of Amoy, vary from 5,000 to 10,000 troops; and it is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to transmit your lordship so small a list of casualties amongst the crews, and the masts and rigging of the squadron. The resistance made by our opponents would have justified the apprehension of greater injury. Under the protection of their well constructed casemated works, they stood on some points firmly to their guns. We have no knowledge of their actual loss, more than 60 dead bodies were I believe found in the batteries; but nearly all the wounded, and many of the slain, were carried off by their countrymen. His excellency the commander of the forces will probably give your lordship an account of the munitions of war and government stores which have fallen into our hands, including a large quantity of gunpowder, and a foundry for cannon, where some guns of very large calibre, newly cast, have been discovered.

We have been constantly employed in destroying the guns; and as far as it has been practicable the batteries taken on the 26th. The last two days, commander Fletcher with a party of seamen and marines has been also detached in the *Nemesis*, and with very commendable zeal, has completely disabled the northeast and southwest sides of the bay; and the fortified islands at the entrance, of which your lordship will find official returns inclosed. The superiority of the bay and Inner harbor of Amoy has much exceeded our expectations. The anchorage in the former appears excellent; and the latter, as far as our hasty surveys have gone, affords perfect security for ships of any class and to a great extent, with a reasonable prospect of proving a healthy situation. Sir Hugh Gough and myself have therefore entirely concurred with his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, in the expediency of retaining possession of the island of Kúláng sá, which will at any time give us the command of Amoy, until your lordship's wishes, or the pleasure of her majesty's government is known. For this purpose, a sufficient garrison will be placed on the island by the general, and I propose to leave captain Smith of the *Druid*, with the *Pylades* and *Algerine* for their support.

The wind is unfortunately at present adverse, but your lordship may be assured that the expedition will proceed to the northward the moment it is practicable in the further execution of our instructions. I have the honor to be,

My lord, Your lordship's most obedient servant,
W. PARKER, *Rear admiral.*

[INCLOSURE No. 1.]

On board H. M. S. *Wellesley*, Off Amoy, Aug. 26th, 1841.

To his excellency the admiral, commanding in chief }
of the naval forces of the province of Fnkien. }

The undersigned, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, sir William Parker, commanding in chief the naval forces, and sir Hugh Gough, commanding in chief the land forces of the British nation in these parts.

There being certain differences subsisting between the two nations of Great Britain and China, which have not been cleared up, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, of which there are five, two of them large, trees are to be seen preserved apparently for the shade which they afford. The guava flourishes in the gardens, and the vine trained over trellis, is occasionally met with.

"In the maps, the city of Amoy is placed on a kind of blind passage creek, but the fact is very different; it occupies the whole breadth of the northern extremity of the island of the same name, round which there is apparently a passage, so that large

tiary, and the commanders-in-chief have received the instructions of their sovereign, that unless these be completely removed, and secure arrangements made, by accession to the demands last year presented at Tientsin, they shall regard it as their duty to resort to hostile measures for the enforcement of those demands. But the undersigned plenipotentiary and commanders-in-chief moved by compassionate feelings, are averse to causing the death of so many officers and soldiers as must perish, and urgently request the admiral commanding in chief in this province forthwith to deliver the town and all the fortifications of Amoy into the hands of the British forces, to be held for the present by them. Upon his so doing, all the officers and troops therein will be allowed to retire with their personal arms and baggage, and the people shall receive no hurt: and whenever these difficulties shall be settled, and the demands of Great Britain fully granted, the whole shall be restored to the hands of the Chinese.

If these terms be acceded to, let a white flag be displayed from the fortifications.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, her majesty's plenipotentiary.
WILLIAM PARKER,—rear admiral.
HUGH GOUGH,—major general.

[INCLOSURE, No. 2.]

E. I. station, H. M. S. Blonde,

Inner Harbor of Amoy, 27th Aug., 1841.

His excellency rear-admiral

Sir William Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—The operations of the force you did me the honor to place under my command for the attack of the island of Kúláng sú, were so immediately under your observation, that little remains to me beyond the agreeable duty of bringing to your excellency's notice the admirable conduct of every officer and man I had the honor to command. The squadron was led into action by captain Eyres, commanding her majesty's sloop *Modeste*, with the most perfect skill and gallantry; the *Blonde* and *Druid* followed, and were placed as near as the shoalness of the water would admit to the three principal batteries, which they succeeded in silencing after a fire of one hour and twenty minutes, when the marines, under the gallant captain Ellis were landed, and carried the heights with their accustomed bravery. The distance of the transports prevented the 26th Cameronian regiment from being on shore at the same moment with the marines, but they were promptly after them; and the detachment of that distinguished corps, under major Johnston, assisted in clearing the remaining batteries, and dispersing the enemy. From captain Smith of H. M. ship *Druid*, I received the most able support; that ship was placed with excellent judgment, and her conduct such as was to be expected from her high state of discipline. This island being now completely in our possession, I left the *Druid* to protect it; and pushed the *Modeste* and *Blonde* into the Inner harbor, silencing their war junks and batteries on the opposite shore as we passed; and I have herewith the honor to inclose a return of the vessels captured, and ordnance destroyed. The officers and crew of this ship merit my highest praise, as well as the party of royal artillery serving on board under the command of lieutenant, the honorable R. E. Spencer. I should be wanting in justice were

vessels can anchor off those parts of the town near the water. The *Blonde*, *Modeste*, *Pylades*, and a steamer, anchored off the town on the night after the action, and are still lying there in 10 fms. water—naval men consider the harbor of Amoy to be much superior to that of Hongkong." *Cal. Cour. Nov. 24th, 1841.*

I to close this letter without bringing to your notice the merits of lieutenant sir Frederick Nicolson, first of the ship, to whose valuable assistance I am much indebted, and I must also beg to name to your excellency the senior mates of this ship, Messrs. Walker, Rolland, and Anderson, young officers of much promise. I have great pleasure in adding that the service was performed without loss of life on our part, although the ships have suffered considerable in their masts, sails and rigging. The captains of the *Druid* and *Modeste* speak in the highest terms of their officers and ships' companies. I inclose the report of captain Ellis of the royal marines. (Signed) T. Bourchier,—*captain.*

Inclosure in Capt. Bourchier's letter.

Military quarters, Royal Marines, Island of
Kúláng sú near Amoy, 27th Aug., 1841.

To Capt. Bourchier, R. N.,
H. M. S. *Blonde*,

Sir—Having yesterday received your directions to land from her majesty's ships *Blonde* and *Druid*, under your orders, the detachments of royal marines, of the *Wellesley*, *Blenheim*, *Blonde*, *Druid*, *Modeste*, ships named in the margin, and drive the enemy from the strong battery of Kúláng sú you had previously engaged, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of rear-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief, that, in furtherance of that object, I landed with them on a sandy beach to the right of the battery; and after some difficulty in climbing rocks and other impediments, succeeded in gaining the ridge, and the flank of the Chinese position. The enemy, before we had gained the level, opposed us courageously, attacking us with matchlocks, spears, and stones, but we soon drove them before us, cleared the battery, and dispersed them; the garrison retreating to the rear, many of whom effected their escape by boats on the beach to Amoy opposite; several men were killed in and about the battery. In following the retreating party (some of whom also were wounded), I made a detour of this large and populous island, and discovered at its western extremity a sand bag battery of 9 guns, and a few ginjals; they were all loaded but did not appear to have been recently discharged: no other armed party of the enemy was fallen in with. I am happy to add that in these operations no casualty happened to the detachment I have the honor to command; moreover, I have great pride in reporting to you, that all the officers, rank and file, throughout the day, conducted themselves individually, as well as collectively, with a courage, zeal, and perseverance far beyond my power to express. (Signed) J. B. ELLIS,—*captain, royal marines.*

ART. V. *A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect.* By E. C. Bridgman. Macao, S. Wells Williams. 1841. Super-royal octavo, pp. 728.

FROM us our readers cannot expect a review of this *Chrestomathy*; they will, however, surely excuse our giving a brief account of what

the work is—provided that, in so doing, the occasion be improved renewedly to draw attention to the study of the Chinese language. An officer, connected with the present expedition to China, coming suddenly one day in contact with a body of the people, was heard to exclaim—in imitation of Richard when sorely pressed for a horse—

An interpreter! An interpreter!
My regiment for an interpreter!

During the long intercourse which has existed between foreigners and the Chinese, immense damages, and even the loss of human life, have no doubt been caused by their mutual ignorance of each other's speech. Half a century ago it was difficult to find any man who could speak both English and Chinese. When Macartney's embassy was about to leave the shores of Britain, in 1792, "one office was still vacant, which was as necessary, as it was difficult to fill up—that of Chinese interpreter and translator: *no man capable of that employment, then existed throughout the British dominions.*" Four 'Chinese secretaries' were attached to the embassy of lord Amherst in 1816: viz. "F. Hastings Toone, esq.; J. F. Davis, esq.; Thomas Manning, esq.; and Rev. Robert (the late Dr.) Morrison." At present there are connected with the British authorities in China the following gentlemen; John Robert Morrison, esq.; Rev. Charles Gutzlaff; Robert Thom, G. Tradescant Lay, Samuel Fearon, and Walter H. Medhurst, junior, esquires. No foreigner living has enjoyed better opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of Chinese than the son of Dr. Morrison; and the office he has long held and now holds, as Chinese secretary and interpreter, is good evidence of the high estimation in which his acquirements are held by those best able to appreciate the same. In August, 1834, immediately after the death of his father, he was appointed to this office, one of no ordinary difficulty and responsibility, and the constant and faithful discharge of its duties justly claims, we think, some honorable acknowledgment from the government of his country, in these its palmy days of honors. Of Mr. Gutzlaff's acquirements, as a Chinese scholar, it is unnecessary for us to say one word: his writings are his truest and best testimonials. It reflects much honor on both Mr. Thom and Mr. Fearon, that they gained nearly all their knowledge of this language, while engaged in commercial and other business, and since they entered on the offices they now hold; and the success of these gentlemen may be held up for others—an example worthy alike of commendation and imitation. As a general linguist, and naturalist, Mr. Lay has earned for himself a good reputation: the field here before

him—acting in either of these capacities—is broad and rich enough to gratify his highest anticipations; and both he and his friends will be disappointed if his labors here are not distinguished beyond those of most men who have to earn their bread and their honors in foreign lands.—A reference to the last number, page 114, will show the reader how Mr. Morrison, and the others connected with the British government, are now employed.

Besides these gentlemen—and we beg they will excuse our passing notices of them as sinologues—the names of several others deserve to be mentioned. The Rev. Walter H. Medhurst—whose son we have mentioned above, emulous of his father—is the author of a Chinese dictionary of the Fukien dialect; of China, its State and Prospects; &c. He commenced the study of the Chinese language, we think, in 1816; and his acquisitions, in this department of learning are such (taking them all in all) as to make him second to no foreigner now living. Mr. Medhurst still continues the study of the language at Batavia, and is at present employed in preparing and printing a new dictionary of this language. He has written much in Chinese, and has labored long on the revision of the Bible in this language.

With Mr. Dyer, formerly of Penang, who has recently returned from a visit to Europe, we have no personal acquaintance, nor have we with but few of the many who are now engaged in studying Chinese at the Straits of Malacca and in Siam. Mr. Dyer has been much and very successfully employed in manufacturing Chinese metallic types, and his knowledge of the language, we suppose, is second only to that of Mr. Medhurst. The Rev. A. Stronach, now at Penang, has not been long engaged in the study. So with others, at Malacca, Singapore, Batavia, Bangkok, &c. In addition to his attention to the study of the language, Mr. Stronach has taught a school of Chinese boys, a report of which he has kindly sent to us, and we shall take an early opportunity to lay the same before our readers.

At Malacca, the Rev. James Legge, D. D., now at the head of the Anglo-Chinese college there, has been about two years engaged in studying the Chinese language, and for a part of the time directing the education of the students in the college. Since Dr. Milne's death at Malacca about twenty years ago, that school and the others about it have not enjoyed the degree of prosperity which that good man so anxiously sought for. As a Chinese scholar, his success was eminent. Of his successor, some have returned to Europe: professor Kidd is among this number; others have died. Under the care of

the present principal, we hope to see the college soon flourishing and Chinese learning revived. Whether there be any other Europeans at Malacca, besides Dr. Legge, engaged in the study of Chinese, we do not know; nor have we the least acquaintance with, or knowledge of, any of the students who have left the college—excepting that one, who, on his return to China, was appointed many years ago to be interpreter at the court of Peking. This man, who reads Latin and English equally bad—being barely able to gain the general import of what is plain and easy—has been on a visit at Canton during the last four years; but the recent disturbances northward have occasioned his recall. He left Canton sometime during the last month. It was said that he would probably be retained by Yiking, the imperial commissioner in Chekiang. Shante, (for this is the name by which the man of whom we have been writing is best known to foreigners,) when at Peking, used to be employed in carrying on communication with the Russians resident there; and it is not improbable that his services may now be required for the same purpose.

At Singapore, a seminary of learning was projected by sir Stamford Raffles, soon after that place became a British settlement; and the cultivation of Chinese literature was to be one of its principal objects. It was not, however, until within a very few years that the “Singapore Institution Free School,” came into operation. It has published, we believe, seven annual reports the last being that for the year 1840–41. These reports, most of which are noticed in our pages, show that the school is flourishing and doing good; on the score of Chinese learning, however, it seems not to have accomplished very much; and in this respect we wish there might be a change in the institution, and the teaching of the Chinese language made more prominent. Not long since, his excellency sir Henry Pottinger sent to the British resident at Singapore for *interpreters*, to join the expedition in China. We fear the number of eligible candidates, at Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Calcutta—and at all of those places inquiries are to be made—will not be large; nor do we expect that any who may be obtained will possess very distinguished qualifications for their office. As Christian missionaries, a large number of foreigners have studied the Chinese language at Singapore; but the number at present there is small, the Rev. Messrs. Tracy, Wood and Orr being now in America, and the Rev. Messrs. Ball and McBryde in Macao, leaving, so far as we know, only the Rev. J. Stronach and Dr. Hepburn now there, engaged in this study.

At Bangkok are the Rev. Messrs. Johnson, Dean, Goddard, Peet, and perhaps one or two more.

At Batavia, besides Mr. Medhurst, there are Mr. Young and a few others who have made more or less proficiency in acquiring the language of the celestial empire.

On Borneo, are the Rev. Messrs. Doty, Pohlman, and perhaps one or two others, engaged in studying it among the Chinese colonists on the island.

At Rhio, likewise, there is at least one individual, the Rev. Mr. Röttger, who has given some attention to the study of Chinese.

In China, there are, as students in Chinese, the Rev. Messrs. Abeel, Brown, Boone, Bridgman, Milne, Parker, Roberts, Shuck; and Messrs. Williams, Lockhart, and Hobson. These are all connected with the protestant missions. Of those in connection with the Catholic establishments, no one has gained more celebrity than the late Pe. Gonzalves. Mr. Callery, by his new work, "*Systema Phonicum Scripturæ Sinicæ*," recently published, will secure for himself a name among those who have written learnedly on this language; and if the work does not expose its author to criticism, surely he will be more fortunate than any of his predecessors. To what extent other Catholic missionaries in this country may be acquainted with the Chinese language, we have not the means of knowing. Two or three Portuguese gentlemen, connected with the government of Macao, speak and write the language with much fluency and correctness. Last, but not least in his attainments, must be named the veteran editor of the *Canton Register*, longer, we believe, a student of Chinese, than any other European in China; and, we think, he is the only gentleman who has prosecuted the study of this language for any considerable length of time without the patronage of government or that of any public institution. Mr. Slade's translations have been very numerous, widely circulated, and often quoted.

So much for the students of Chinese now in the east. Less we could not say, and the limits of this article forbid us to go further into detail—for already these desultory remarks have run on to such length, that our notice of the *Chrestomathy* must be postponed till the next number.

ART. VI. *Topography of Chekiang; extent of the province, its population, subdivisions, rivers, lakes, mountains, productions, &c.* (Continued from page 109.)

NOTICES of Hángchau, with a description of the department of which it is the chief city, were given in the last number. Before proceeding with the description of the other departments, we will here intimate the principal native sources from whence our information is derived—for it is on these that we chiefly rely for the knowledge we have to communicate. The first authority is the 浙江通志, *Chekiáng Tung Chi*, a “Complete Historical and Statistical Account of Chekiáng.” This is comprised in forty octavo volumes, and was published in the reign of Kánghí. Another authority is the 乾隆府廳州縣圖志 *Kienlung fú ting chau hien Tú Chi*, or “Kienlung’s Maps and Account of the departments and districts” of the provinces. A third is the 欽定大清會典圖, *Kin ting Tá Tsing Houi Tien Tú*, or “Maps accompanying the Collection of Statutes of the Great Pure dynasty, published by Imperial Authority.” In one important particular these maps are more servicable to us than that of Lí Yánghú, noticed on page 46; they present us in detail each of the departments of the empire, separately mapped, with its boundaries and rivers all described. The distances of the chief town in each department from Peking, and from the provincial city, are also given.

II. *The department of Kiáhing*, second to that of Hángchau, is situated north and northeast from it; having Húchau fú on the west; Súchau fú on the north, and Sungkiáng fú (both in Kiángsú) on the northeast and east; and the seacoast on the southeast. Its form is rhomboidal, one of its longest sides being the line of coast, running from the northeast to the southwest, with its shortest sides running north and south. Excepting a few hills near the coast, the whole surface of the department is level, and intersected by numerous rivers and canals. One of these hills is Tea hill.

Two of the seven districts, into which the department is divided, have the residences of their chief magistrates at the city of Kiáhing; from which city Kiáshen is situated to the northeast; Pinghú and Háiyen to the east and south; and Shimun and Tunghiáng to the west and northwest. The district of Kiáhing includes the eastern part of the city of Kiáhing; and that of Siúshui, the western. The

city has four gates, and is surrounded by a ditch filled with water. The chief city in each of the other districts is in like manner surrounded both by a wall and a ditch.

Near the extreme northeast of this department is *Chápú*, (乍浦) a place of considerable importance, on account of the trade which it carries on with Japan—*Chápú* being the only port from which Chinese vessels sail to Nagasaki. It is within the district of *Pinghú*. It has been repeatedly visited by foreign ships, and its fortifications will probably soon be demolished, if they are still standing. For a nautical view of *Chápú*, see volume X., page 386.

N. B. We hope special pains will be taken, on visiting the place, to purchase and bring off whatever Japanese books and maps may be found there.

Kánpú, supposed by some authors to be the same *Canfu* spoken of and described by the Arabian travelers of the ninth century—as noticed in volume III., pages 115–118,—is situated on the coast further to the southwest, in the district of *Háiyen*. In one of the old Chinese books, the town is represented as standing on the north bank of a small river, which forms a communication with *Hángchau*. In an official paper of a recent date, we have seen an allusion to this channel, or to another near it, “as a channel of communication that may be sought out by the rebellious foreigners, and afford them access to the provincial capital.”

III. *The department of Húchau* is situated due west from *Kiáhing fú*, having *Hángchau fú* on the south, the province of *A'nhwui* on the west, and that of *Kiángsú* on the north. The *Tái hú*, or Great lake, lies partly within this department; and hence, perhaps, is derived the name *Húchau*, or Lake-department, i. e., the department of the Lake. The chief town in this department is situated near the southern shore of the lake, and contains the residences of the chief magistrates of the districts *Wúching* and *Kwei'an*; these two districts include the northeast portion of the department. The district of *Tetsing* is situated so as to form its southeast extreme; *Wúháng* is on the south; *Híufung* includes the extreme southwest; while *A'nki chau* and *Chánghing* fill up the west and northwest portions.

IV. *The department of Ningpò* includes six districts, comprising the easternmost parts of the province, which have been oftener visited and are better known by foreigners, than any other places in the empire, north of Canton. It is bounded, on the west by *Sháuhing*; on the southwest, by *Táichau*; and by the sea on the other sides. The chief city of this department, *Ningpò*, stands near its

centre on the mainland, at the confluence of two rivers;—one of which runs from the northwest and passes a few miles south of 'Tsz-kí, flowing down from Yüyáu; the other comes from the southwest, taking its rise in two different places beyond Funghwá. The magistrate of the district Kin resides at Ningpò, which is wholly within his jurisdiction. The district of Chínháí, known by the defenses of its chief town, includes the headlands to the northeast of Ningpò. The district of 'Tsiángshán is situated directly south from Chínháí, and, according to one of our maps, forms a peninsula. Tingháí, both the city and district, with their dependencies, have been described at great length in former volumes. Most of the department of Ningpò is now under British rule, and the city may again become, at no very distant day, a place of resort for the merchants of Europe. As a place of trade, Ningpò possesses great advantages. The extent of the city is supposed to be, by those who have recently visited it, two thirds that of Canton. Some of those now resident there will, we hope, send us full accounts of both the city and adjacent country. The climate is delightful.

V. *The department of Sháuhing* is bounded, on the east by Ningpò; on the south, by the departments of Táichau and Kínhwá; on the west, by that of Yenchau; on the northwest by Hángchau; and by the sea on the north. The two principal districts, Shányin and Hwuikí, have the residences of their magistrates in Sháuhing;—the first district including the western part of the city with the adjacent country; the second, the eastern and its vicinity. It is here, in the district of Hwuikí, that the Chinese point out the grave of the ancient monarch Yü, over which a temple has been erected and made sacred to perpetuate his memory. About midway between Sháuhing and Ningpò is the district of Yüyáu with the town of the same name, recently twice visited by the British forces. The communication by water is continued from Yüyáu on the westward to Sháuhing, but part of the way it is, apparently, merely a canal. The district of Shángyii is situated west and south from Yüyáu, and the channel of communication, noticed above, passes by its chief town. The district of Síncháng forms the southeast portion of the department; its chief town is situated on the south bank of a river of the same name. Descending this river a few miles, towards the northwest, to a point where it is joined by a small stream coming from the southwest and with their united waters flow due north, you there find the chief town of the district called Shing. From this town the river runs north to the sea: near its mouth a large Chinese encampment

has recently been formed, with a view to prevent an advance from Ningpò on the cities of Sháuhing and Hángchau. The river, near its embouchure, is called Tsáu-ngò kiáng. Chúkí is near the southwest, and Siáushán near the northwest of the department.

VI. *The department of Táichau* forms an amphitheatre, opening towards the sea on the east. On the north, it is bounded by Ningpò and Sháuhing; on the west, by Kinhwá; on the southwest, by Chúchau; and on the south, by Wanchau. The chief town of the department is the residence of the magistrate of the district Linhái, which occupies a central position in regard to the other districts. That of Táiping is situated at the southeast of the department; the chief town of the district Wángyen stands about midway between Táiping and Linhái; Sienkü is a little to the southwest, Tientái to the northwest, and Ningháí to the north, from the chief town of the department.

VII. *The department of Kinhwá* is a rich and beautiful tract of land, if we may form an estimate of its qualities from the name it bears. Literally translated, *Kinhwá fú* means the region of Golden-flowers—or the richly adorned country. It occupies the central portion of the province, and includes that region from whence descend the numerous little streams, which joining their accumulated waters glide through a beautiful vale, passing westward, on the south side of the city Kinhwá, to the city Lánkí, where they are met by another river flowing in from the southwest: these two channels united constitute the principal river of the province, which rolls its swift current close by the provincial city, and then disembogues some forty or fifty miles to the eastward. It is bounded on the north by Sháuhing; on the east, by Táichau; on the south, by Chúchau; and on the west, by the department of Kúchau and Yenchau. The chief city of the department is the residence of the magistrate of the district Kinhwá. Taking Kinhwá for a centre, the chief towns of the other districts form almost a complete circle: Púkiáng being on the north; Íwú on the northeast; Tugyáng on the east; Yungháng on the southeast; Wúí on the south; Tángkí on the southwest; and Lánkí on the west. The city of Kinhwá is very irregular in its form, and has eight gates.

VIII. *The department of Kúchau* is bounded on the north by Yenchau; on the east, by Kinhwá; on the southeast by Chúchau; on the south by the province of Fukien; on the southwest by the province of Kiángsí; and on the northwest by A'nhwui. It comprises that region of country from whence spring the several streams which,

after uniting their waters, flow down the valley, towards the east or northeast, till they unite with those which come from the opposite valley, above described, forming the "region of golden flowers." The chief city of the department is the residence of the magistrate of the district S'án, situated near its eastern side. Between this district and the department of Kinhwá is the district of Lungyáu. Kíangshán and Chángshán are near the southwest side, and Káihwá is near the northwest side, of the department. Macartney and his suite, on their return from Peking to Canton in 1793, ascended in boats from Hángchau to the town of Chángshán, where, says Staunton, "the river ceased entirely to be navigable." The principal observations made by the members of that embassy shall be given in the sequel, when we come to speak of the rivers.

IX. *The department of Yenchau* is bounded, on the north by Hángchau; on the east by Sháuhing and Kinhwá; on the south by Kúichau; and on the west by the province of A'nhwui. The great river, which is formed by the waters of Kinhwá and Kúichau, appears to be the eastern boundary of this department. Its capital city, which is the residence of the magistrate of the district Kiente, stands on the western bank of this river. Directly north, and on the same side of the river, is the chief town of the district Tunglú; the district of Shaucháng and its chief town are on the south; Sui'án and Shun'án are situated on the southwest; and Fanshui on the north side of the department.

X. *The department of Wanchau* is of a triangular shape, and occupies the extreme southeast portion of the province, having the sea on the east, Fukien on the south, and the departments of Chúchau and Táichau on its third side. The capital city stands on the southern bank of a river, on the northern side of the department, and is the residence of the magistrate of the district Yungkiá; Lótsing includes the mainland on the north; Yu-hwán *ting* is an insular position, east of Lótsing; Sui'án and Pingyáng are on the south, and Táishun on the extreme west, of the department. The capital city has two gates on the north side; three on the south; with one each on the east and west side.

XI. *The department of Chúchau*, one of the largest in the province, occupies the southwest portion of the province; it is bounded by Kúichau and Kinhwá on the north; by Táichau on the east; by Wanchau on the southeast; and by Fukien on the south and west. It is the upper valley from whose surrounding hills, forming almost a semicircle, spring a dozen rivulets, which descending into

the low lands unite and from the river Ngau. Upon the north bank of this river, and a little northward from the centre of the department, stands its capital, which is also the residence of the magistrate of the district Líshui. Northeast from this site, is the town and district of Tsinyun; on the southeast is Tsingtien; on the south and southwest, are Kingning, Yunhò, and Lungtseuen; far beyond them, towards the southwest, is Kingyuen; on the north and northwest, are Suenping, Sungyáng and Suicháng.

The eleven departments and seventy-eight districts, into which the province of Chekiáng is divided and subdivided, have now been all enumerated and their situations indicated. On the north are Wúchau, Kíahing, and Hángchau; on the east Sháhing, Ningpò, and Tái-chau; on the south Wanchau and Chúchau; on the west Kúchau and Yen Chau; leaving Kinhwá in the centre.

The rivers of the province are next to be described; in doing this the principal mountains and hills will be named, and the general features of the country indicated. On the maps before us, published by imperial authority, the rivers are drawn with great minuteness and apparent accuracy. They do not, in their number and courses, differ much from those given in Du Halde's work. We intend to follow that published by imperial authority, it being the most recent, and probably the most accurate. According to Du Halde, not one of the numerous rivers takes its rise beyond the boundaries of the province: according to the other map, one does, and only one—the Sin'án kiáng. And only three rivers of Fukien, and one in Kíangsí have branches which take their rise in Chekiáng. Hence the boundary of the province must, for the most part, be formed by elevated ground, from whence the streams flow in each direction. By a glance at the map it will be seen that most of the rivers of Chekiáng flow in an easterly direction.

In the following list, *the principal rivers* are indicated by their names being placed the space of one type further to the left of the page than *the names of the tributary and lesser streams*. The word *kiáng* usually means a large river, and *hò* a smaller one; the two, however, are used interchangeably. The word *kí* generally signifies a rivulet. It sometimes happens that one and the same river is known by two, three, or even more names, different parts of it being named from the hills, vallies, &c., near or through which it passes. Thus the great river of the province, called Tsientáng at Hángchau, is known by several other names in its winding course from the western frontier of the province.

NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND TRIBUTARY
RIVERS AND THE LAKES OF CHEKIANG.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| 橫陽溪 | Hwángyáng kí. | 姚江 | Yáu kiáng. |
| 飛雲江 | Fiyun kiáng. | 甬 | Yung kiáng. |
| 百丈溪 | Pecháng kí. | 東剡溪 | Tungyen kí. |
| 苜岡 | Ikáng kí. | 北渡江 | Petú kiáng. |
| 甌江 | Ngau kiáng. | 曹娥江 | Tsáu-ngò kiáng. |
| 楠溪 | Nán kí. | 剡 | Yen kiáng. |
| 會昌河 | Hwuicháng hò. | 新昌港 | Sincháng kiáng. |
| 外卸溪 | Wáisié kí. | 西港 | Sí kiáng. |
| 大洋溪 | Táyáng kí. | 長潭港 | Chángtán kiáng. |
| 好溪 | Háu kí. | 三豐口 | Sán hin kau. |
| 茭 | Kiáu kí. | 錢塘江 | Tsientáng kiáng. |
| 西 | Sí kí. | 湘湖 | Siáng hú. |
| 東 | Tung kí. | 錢清江 | Tsientsing kiáng. |
| 大 | Tá kí. | 東溪 | Tung kí. |
| 後 | Hau kí. | 西 | Sí kí. |
| 新河 | Sin hò. | 泌湖 | Pí hú. |
| 椒江 | Tsiáu kiáng. | 落馬港 | Lómá kiáng. |
| 永寧江 | Yungning kiáng. | 新江 | Sin kiáng. |
| 義成溪 | Yching kí. | 玉洩溪 | Yusie kí. |
| 大溪 | Tá kí. | 浦陽江 | Púyáng kiáng. |
| 永安溪 | Yungán kí. | 大橋浦河 | Tákiáupú hò. |
| 馬嶺溪 | Máling kí. | 富春江 | Fúchun kiáng. |
| 大橫溪 | Táhwáng kí. | 東溪 | Tung kí. |
| 白渚 | Pechú kí. | 西溪 | Sí kí. |
| 石瑜 | Shiyü kí. | 桐江 | Tung kiáng. |
| 浮溪 | Fau kí. | 桐溪 | Tung kí. |
| 大浹江 | Táhiáh kiáng. | 紫 | T'sz' kí |

柳溪	Liú kí.
蘭	Lán kí.
艾	Ngái kí.
東溪	Tung kí.
武強溪	Wúkiáng kí.
龍溪	Lung kí.
小龍溪	Siáulung kí.
脉溪	Mi kí.
梅	Mei kí.
桃	Táu kí.
熟	Shu kí.
婺江	Wú kiáng.
雙溪	Sháng kí.
荆浦溪	Kingpú kí.
東陽江	Tungyáng kiáng.
衢港	Kü kiáng.
筲溪	Suntse kí.
桃溪	Táu kí.
柘上溪	Chesháng kí.

文溪	Wan kí.
信安江	Sin'án kiáng.
金溪	Kin kí.
運河	Yun hò.
上塘河	Shángtáng hò.
下塘河	Hiátáng hò.
西湖	Sí hú.
南溪	Nán kí.
北	Pe kí.
阜	Fau kí.
封	Fung kí.
東苕溪	Tungcháu kí.
大錢湖	Tátsien hú.
金沙河	Kinshá hò.
合溪	Hó kí.
南	Nán kí.
橫溪河	Hwángkí hò.
苕溪	Cháu kí.
東	Tung kí.

Hwángyáng is the first rivulet on the the southern coast; and is formed of two branches, a northern and a southern. On some maps this rivulet is called a *kiáng*. It flows close by the south side of Pingyáng, and is connected with the river Fiyun, by what seems an artificial channel, running north and south from the town of Pingyáng to that of Sui'án.

Fiyun rises on the hills of the celestial barrier, called *Tienkwán shán*, beyond which, a little to the westward, are the golden hills. South of these last, the rivulet Kiáu rises in two branches, and flows southward into Fukien. On this rivulet stands the town Táishun.

The river Ngau, mentioned when describing the department of Chúchau, and its dozen tributary streams, spring from as many different mountains and hills. One of its principal tributaries takes its rise on the Little Plumb range, near the southwest of Chúchau

fú. Beyond this range, two other rivulets, gushing from the hills, flow south into Fukien. On one of these stands the town Kinyuen.

Táhiáh is the next river worthy of notice. This name seems to be applied only to that part of the river which is between Ningpò and Chinhái. One of its principal branches is the Yáu, "a river of the breadth of the Thames between London and Woolwich, meandering through the most fertile vallies, bounded by hills of various forms and heights, and some stupendous mountains. Nothing can be more pleasing and romantic."

The branches of the Tsáungò spring from several ranges of hills on the south of Sháuhing fú.

On the imperial map, instead of *Sánhin kau* we have *Sánkiáng kau*, i. e. mouth of the three rivers. This communicates, if we may trust to our maps, directly with Sháuhing, and there with other streams, and with Mirror lake or Kien hú. Steamers probably will find their way up both this and the Tsáungò.

The Tsientáng is the great river of the province, and the only one known to have been visited by Europeans in modern times, previously to the late expedition. From Hángchau to the sea it has never been examined. Its branches, and the canals that run into it, are very numerous. On one of those which come in from the south, colonel Benson and captain Mackintosh proceeded, in small barges, to Yü-yáu. A party of gentlemen, going to visit these barges, 'rode round the eastern part of Hángchau city, and over a pleasant plain to the bank of the river. There they mounted wagons, drawn each by three buffaloes abreast, the wagoner riding on the middle one. Coming to the water they plunged in without hesitation, and proceeded till within their depth, when a small boat took the travelers to the opposite side of the river, from whence they went in chairs to the canal about a mile distant.' Captain Mackintosh and the others, as they proceeded in their first day's course, passed through a champagne country, richly and completely cultivated like the garden grounds near London, though perhaps more fertile. He observed a solid hill of rock, at least three hundred feet high, which was hewn into plain sides or faces, from whence were cut blocks of any shape or size. "This stupendous rock was in the neighborhood of a large city, to whose best buildings it must have, no doubt, contributed." This city must have been Sháuhing. The grape vine was seen, along the sides of the canal, in great quantities, "cultivated for food," not for wine. In three days the party "arrived at the city of Loo-chung, when they changed their inland barges for junks of about sixty tons

burden each." This Loo-chung, we suppose, was the old city of Yüyáu.

Macartney and his suite,—proceeding in flat bottomed barges, sharp fore and aft, about twelve feet broad and seventy long, having cotton sails,—were seven days in reaching Chángshán. As they advanced the river soon became contracted, running down through a defile between ranges of high hills, whose sides were indented by deep glens, separated from each other by narrow and parallel ridges of naked rock. "The succeeding scene exhibited the contrast of an extensive plain richly and variously cultivated on one side of the river, and on the other, mountains rising suddenly from the water, and apparently higher than any in Great Britain." They saw the excavations made in extracting the *pe-tun-tse*, a species of fine granite, used in the manufactory of porcelain, "the same as the growan-stone of the Cornish mines."

Near their town was an unwall'd villa, said to contain three thousand furnaces for baking porcelain, which, when all lighted at one time, gave the place the appearance of a town on fire. Along this great river, a course of less than two hundred miles traveled by the embassy, "there was no want of trees, among which the most common were the tallow tree and the camphor, cedars, firs, and the tall and majestic arbor vitæ. Groves of oranges, citrons and lemons were abundantly interspersed in the little vales that sloped down to the brink of the river; and but few of the huts were without a small garden and plantation of tobacco. The large plains were planted with the sugar-cane. We had thus far passed through the country without having seen a single plant of the tea-shrub; but here we found it as a common plant, used for hedge-rows to divide the gardens and fruit groves, but not particularly cultivated for its leaves."

North of the Tsientáng the rivers are indeed many, but scarcely deserve particular notice, excepting the Yun hò, or Grand canal, which will be described in a separate article. The hills also, in the northern part of the province, so far as we know, are nowise remarkable.

The productions of Chekiáng are very abundant and rich, the climate being mild, and the soil fertile and well-watered.

Of forest trees, there are the cypress, fir, willow, tallow tree, elm, ash, banian fig, camphor, cassia tree, ebony, maple, dryandra, mulberry, palm, paper tree, pine, sandalwood, varnish, &c.

Of fruit trees, there are the almond, arbutus or strawberry tree, loquat, chestnut, grapes, dates, papaya, hazle nut, orange, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, &c.

Of grains and vegetables, there are barley, beans, chives, cresses, gentian, ginger, hemp, millet, mustard, onions, pumpkins, rice, wheat, sesamum, melons of various sorts, &c.

Of ornamental flowers there are the white lily, small pæony (*Pæonia albiflora*), mowtan (*Pæonia moutan*), cinnamon rose, camellia, Hibiscus, flowering prunus, day lily, *Daphne ordora*, Narcissus, &c.

Of animals, there are the antelope, ape, ass, chamois, deer, dog, fox, goat, hog, horse, leopard, otter, ox, porcupine, rabbit, sheep, squirrel, weasel, pangolin, &c.

Of birds, besides common fowls, ducks, and geese, there are pheasants, quails, thrushes, cormorants, mandarin ducks, long legged water fowl, kingfishers, passerine birds of various sorts, and many accipitrine birds.

There are also many mineral productions such as silver, iron, brass, tin, white lead, coal, and salt. This last named article is a very rich source of gain to the government.

The animal, vegetable, and mineral productions obtained for medicinal purposes, are very numerous, but need not be separately enumerated.

The manufactured articles are rich in quality and plentiful. The silks,—damasks, senshaws, etc.,—probably are not surpassed by any in the empire. The so called Nanking raw silk, which is produced in the department of Húchau, affords some of the finest samples that can be found in any part of the world. The pencils of Sháuhing are held in esteem all over the empire. The hams of Kinhwá are among the articles sent annually as tribute to Peking.

In closing this description of Chekiáng, a few words may be said regarding the character of the people. Those in the northern departments, for their wealth, learning, and refinements, are generally considered as being in no degree inferior to those of any other parts of the empire. But those on the frontiers of Fukien and Kiángsí are probably among the most rude and savage that can be found in any of the provinces. By an edict published in 1836—a translation of which was given in this work for February of that year—it appears that extensive tracts of land on the southern and southwestern frontiers are interdicted—for reasons of state the people are not allowed to cultivate or occupy them. These are wild lands, and on their borders the people are as rude and wild as the hills they inhabit. Our means for studying the character of the people of this province are very meagre. Our native authorities are full and explicit enough; but it is not always easy to determine their meaning. What the Chi-

nese themselves call elegant and refined in manners, Europeans might, and often do, pronounce coarse and barbarous. Hence, as we are compelled to infer the quality of the soil from its productions, and the inclination of the earth's surface from the course of the rivers; so, in like manner, we must derive our ideas of the character of the inhabitants from their institutions, civil, social, and religious, and from the productions of their hands and their genius.

From the foreigners now resident in Chekiáng we hope to receive valuable information, as well regarding the character and manners of the people, as respecting the productions of their soil and their manufactories. Our pages will always be open for original communications; and faithful descriptions, especially of men and things in those parts hitherto but little frequented by foreigners, will surely be acceptable to all our readers.

ART. VII. *Portrait of Fuhí, the first of the Five Sovereigns, whose reign commenced two thousand eight hundred and fifty-two years before Christ.*

IMMEDIATELY after the Three Sovereigns, whose portraits were given in the last number, some authors introduce two other monarchs, whose names are 有巢 *Yúcháu* and 燧人 *Sui-jin*. Next in the series, all agree in placing Fuhí, or, with the name more fully written, 太昊伏羲 *Tái Háu Fuhí*, the Great Illustrious Fuhí, who was born in the province of Shensí. He was renowned for his virtues; and hence the appellations Great and Illustrious were given to him. He built his capital in the province of Hònán, in the department of Káifung, its modern capital. And it is there, on the banks of the Yellow river, that the Chinese look for the site of that first settlement, from whence have sprung all the successive dynasties and all the countless multitudes of the black-haired people, which, during a period of forty-seven centuries, have ruled and cultivated the hills and vallies of the celestial empire. But if the time of Fuhí's appearance on earth be correctly indicated, and the commencement of his reign be placed 2852 B. C., he must of course have lived anterior to the deluge of Noah; and consequently at a period when there may have been no Hwáng hò to overflow its banks, and distress the peaceful inhabitants of the land.



The portrait represents him in a rude state, but yet engaged, with pencil in hand, pondering over the eight diagrams, of which the Chinese write and talk much, and know little.

Grave historians consider Fuhí as the founder of their empire. They say that at the commencement of our race, men differed not from the brutes. They were rude in manners, without arts and sciences, and made no provision for life. When hungry, they sought food; when satiated, they abandoned that which they had not eaten. They devoured their meat raw and undressed, drank blood, and wore the skins of wild beasts. In this uncultivated state was the human race, when Fuhí appeared. He made nets to catch fish, and snares to entrap wild beasts and birds, to supply the wants of the people. He taught them how to feed domestic animals, and those required for sacrificial purposes.

So great were his virtues, that he comprehended all things, understanding their qualities, their powers, and the ends for which they were best fitted. When he first drew the eight diagrams, each had three strokes. He increased their whole number to sixty-four. From this commencement, he proceeded to invent written characters, which were substituted for knotted cords. The sources from whence the language was formed, were the six following :

- | | |
|------|---|
| 一曰象形 | characters resembling objects or things ; |
| 二曰假借 | characters having borrowed meanings ; |
| 三曰指事 | characters pointing out objects ; |
| 四曰會意 | those formed by combining ideas ; |
| 五曰轉注 | by inverting their significations ; |
| 六曰諧聲 | and by uniting sound to the object. |

We quote these six classes from the History Made Easy, and will add an example or two under each, as we there find them givers.

1. The sun and the moon are denoted by the following characters, which in their original shape were thought to resemble those two objects: 日 *ji*, the sun; 月 *yue*, the moon.

2. This includes characters that have two meanings, one literal and the other borrowed; thus 令 *ling*, an ensign of authority, is used to denote the exercise of authority, i. e. to rule.

3. Those under this class point out their meaning, by their form &c.; they say, 人在一上爲上 *jin tsái yi sháng, wei sháng*, the character man (人) standing (在) above (上) one (一), makes (爲) the character *sháng* (上) above, or to ascend.

4. This class comprises such characters as are composed of two or more parts, the meaning of which, when combined, form a new word having a meaning derived from those two parts: thus they say, 人言爲信 *jin yen wei sin*, man and words make truth, verity, or good-faith; i. e. a man who keeps his word is truthful, and may be trusted.

5. The characters 左 *tsò*, the left hand, and 右 *yiú*, the right hand, are examples adduced under this class; the first inverted forms the second.

6. The characters 江 *kiáng* and 河 *hò*, both meaning a river, are given to illustrate this class; in each case one part of the character indicates the *form*, and the other the *sound* of running water.

Such, the Chinese would have us believe, was Fuhí's knowledge of lexicography. Modern writers have improved on this system, retaining the six classes, subdividing and arranging under them all the characters of the language. The regulation of times and seasons, the rites and usages of domestic and social life, the administration of government, and the cultivation of music, all engaged the attention of this illustrious patriarch—this son of heaven. His reign was 115 years. Some writers say that his immediate successors were fifteen in number, and reigned 17,787 years.

ART. VIII. *Report of Chinese schools for boys and girls under the care of the Rev. Alexander Stronach and Mr. R. T. Grylls, at Penang.*

“OUR boys are all under engagements for a definite number of years, five, six, or seven,—according to their ages on entering school. The penalty for leaving before their terms expire is to refund \$2 for every month the boys shall have been supported here. This penalty has been enforced in two cases, so they all feel that their engagements are binding.

“The boys all read Chinese. The first class of them read through two books of Confucius; but I then thought that, in future, all their reading should be Christian, for I saw them but too ready to fall into the Chinese notion, that all wisdom rested with their heathen sages. Since that time, they have read through Collie's Shing King, Medhurst's Shin Lun, &c., and now they are reading the New Testament in Chinese. The boys of the second class are now reading in the gospel harmony; those of the third class is Medhurst's Lun Yü; and the fourth class in his three character book. All that the boys read in Chinese is explained to them both in the colloquial Fukien and in English. Twenty of the boys daily write in the Chinese character; their *autographs* are herewith sent.

“Daily, at our morning worship, the more advanced boys read and translate into Chinese some part of the English Old Testament; and all the others, except one newly come, read in the New Testament, render the verses they read into Chinese; while the whole is explained to the boys assembled in the English and Chinese language.

At our evening worship, also, each boy repeats a verse, or verses, of Scripture, which he has previously committed to memory; and the truths in these verses are explained to them, and are endeavored to be brought home to their hearts in their own language. All the boys, and also all the girls in our female school, attend the English service at the mission chapel every Lord's day evening. There are in our girl's school, at present, twenty daughters of Chinese; and their progress in acquaintance with divine truth is very encouraging.

“Mr. R. T. Grylls, the English teacher, has furnished the accompanying statement of the progress which the boys have been making in their English studies.

“*Reading.* The 1st class, consisting of six boys, are now reading Marshman's Brief Survey of History. They have read the first two volumes through, and are now going through it again in short lessons: they first read the lesson, then go over it again, giving a kind of paraphrase: afterwards, they spell the principal words; and occasionally are required to write, without referring to their books, an abridgment of what they have read for some days past. This class has read, in the same way, except the writing, English instructor No. 3, of the Calcutta School-book Society; Scripture Lessons of the British and Foreign School Society; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Pike's Persuasives to Early Piety, and the Traveler, all of the Religious Tract Society. The 2d class, of eleven boys, are now reading the Scripture Lessons of the B. and F. School Society. These boys first read their lesson; then explain it, as well as they can in English and in Chinese, and afterwards spell it. They have read the lessons now in use by the 3d and 4th classes. The 3d class, of eight boys, is now reading English Instructor No. 3, in the same way as the 2d, excepting the English explanation. The 4th class, of four boys, are reading Select lessons from Scripture, published by the B. and F. S. S. on sheets.

“*Grammar.* The first class, of six boys, have gone through Lennie's Grammar, learning the rules and writing the exercises. These boys can parse any sentence at first sight with ease. The 2d class, of four boys, can parse any simple sentence. Their instruction has been chiefly oral, having used no book but Cobbin's. The 3d class, of seven boys, know the parts of speech, and after the holidays, will commence either Lennie or McCulloch.

“*Writing.* All the boys, excepting the four of the last reading class, are writing English; and to give you a better opportunity of judging of their progress, I inclose with this some loose leaves taken from their copies.

Arithmetic. The 1st class, of five boys, has advanced, in Conversations on Arithmetic, by Mrs. G. R. Porter, to Application of Decimals; when, having only one copy of that work, and requiring it for a junior class, Walkinghame was substituted; in which they have advanced to Alligation. Although they take their sums from this book, and are expected to understand its rules, they are not confined to them—for instance they freely use cancelling, at which they are very expert; and when it is advantageous, they substitute vulgar or decimal fractions for the common notation. The 2d class, of two boys, now use the Intellectual Calculator of the B. and F. S. S. These boys were formerly in the 1st class, but not being able to keep up with it, they have been employed alternately as monitors to the 3d class, and consequently have not advanced as they otherwise would have done. Those of the 3d class, eleven boys, are in Division, and those of the 4th, of seven boys, in Addition.

Geography. The six boys of this class have gone through, with me—having only one copy—Guy's geography; and can answer most questions without hesitation. Their chief information has been gained from oral instruction, combined with the use of the maps—of which we have a fine set, about four feet square. One of these boys, with another who has left school, has worked all the problems on the globes in Guy's Geography, and with his class is now going through the more extended work of Keith. Several other boys are able to point out all the principal places on the maps, and possess much information about geography.

Drawing. Eight of the boys are copying the drawing exercises from the work published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Three or four have a decided taste for drawing. After holidays a new class will be formed.

Miscellaneous. The boys of the 1st reading class know all the natural figures, both planes and solids. They have also read three or four of the first Conversations on Natural Philosophy by Dr. Johns of the Franklin Institute, America. We have an orrery and tellurium, by which the motions of the heavenly bodies have been explained to them, and apparently with some success in removing their prejudices in favor of Chinese knowledge.

“I have spoken only of boys actually present, for there are many of the 2d and 3d reading classes absent, through sickness, this island having been visited by some very severe epidemics, cholera, dysentery, influenza, fever, &c. Most of these boys have been long absent, and their return would greatly retard our progress.”

Note. The conductors of the school at Penang, for Chinese children, have our best thanks for the foregoing report, with which our readers cannot but be much pleased. The autographs sent to us are fair specimens; and most of the copies are admirable. The length of time the children have been under tuition, if specified, would have enabled us to judge more accurately of their merits. We always like to see intellectual and moral culture carried on simultaneously; because, when rightly so conducted, both will proceed more rapidly than either could, isolated and alone. In the education of Chinese youths we would not restrict them, in the reading of their own language, to books composed by foreigners. To become thorough Chinese scholars, they must not only read, but they must also study, many and the best native authors. We hope Mr. Stro-nach, and others who are in charge of Chinese schools, will regularly furnish us with reports of the same. It is high time that the education of Chinese in European sciences, literature, &c., be prosecuted with greater vigor, and on a broader scale.

ART. IX. *Journal of Occurrences: military visits to the rities of Yüáu, Tsz'kí, and Funghwá; donation to the Portuguese of Macao, by James Matheson, esq.; notice of the defenses on the river at and below Canton; stoppage of the trade threatened; the commercial grievances at Canton; capture of a boat's crew and death from a shot; the flags of France, and of the U. S. A.; an interview with Yishan; the U. S. frigate Constellation and sloop-of-war Boston; piracies; the settlement of Hongkong; the Friend of China; disturbances in Húpe; the English expedition.*

WANT of space in our last number prevented the appearance of the following

CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary in China has the pleasure to announce to her majesty's subjects in China, that the district cities of Yüáu, Tsz'kí, and Funghwá, distant respectively 40, 20, and 30 miles, from Ningpò, have been lately visited and temporarily occupied by detachments of her majesty's combined forces.

The Chinese government having thrown garrisons into the cities in question, and given out that the object in so doing was to encourage (or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, to intimidate) the inhabitants of Ningpò and the surrounding districts, to withhold obedience to the British authorities, and likewise to deter them, as far as possible, from furnishing provisions and supplies, it was resolved by their excellencies, the naval and military commanders-in-chief, to take an early opportunity of dislodging those garrisons, and, on the weather (which had been extremely wet in the early part of December) becoming frosty and favorable for operations, the necessary arrangements were completed for carrying that resolution into effect.

The Sesostris, Nemesis, and Phlegethou, steamers, carrying about 700 men of all arms, and towing a number of boats, weighed from their positions at Ningpò on the morning of the 27th Dec., and proceeded up the river. The former ship, owing to her greater draft of water, was obliged to bring up about two thirds of the way to Yüáu, off which place the two smaller vessels anchored late in the afternoon

when the troops landed immediately, under the personal direction of his excellency lieutenant-general, sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., and, having taken possession of a small battery mounting four guns (which the Chinese had thrown up to enfilade the approaching reach of the river, but which they did not venture to defend), were lodged for the night in a large temple or joss-house, situated on a hill which overlooked the town at the distance of less than half a mile. At daylight on the morning of the 28th, his excellency, the naval commander-in-chief, disembarked with the seamen and marines, and preparations were made for escalating, when some of the people came out and declared, that the garrison (stated to have consisted of 1200 regulars, and an equal number of militia) had quitted the town during the night, and that the gates were open. Our troops in one division, and the seamen and marines in another, accordingly marched in, and separated at the southern gate, to go round the town, along the ramparts. When the naval division had advanced part of the way, a fire of jinjalls and matchlocks was opened on it, by a considerable body of Chinese soldiers, which had taken post outside the walls at a spot near the N. W. angle, where they were covered by a deep canal. It unavoidably occupied some little time for her majesty's forces to gain egress from the town by the northern gate, leading over the canal, and in the interim the enemy had decamped across the country. They were hotly pursued for 7 or 8 miles, during which, numbers of them threw away their arms and heavy clothes. A military position on which they retreated, about 5 miles from Yüüau, was burned, and a very extensive barrack (temple) close to that town, containing a magazine of gunpowder, and great quantities of arms, clothing, and other munitions of war was subsequently set fire to and utterly destroyed. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken, amongst whom were several subordinate officers; and it is believed that from 75 to 100 of the enemy were killed and wounded during the affair. Had they only stood to allow H. M. forces to close with them, not a man could have escaped; but their local knowledge of the roads, combined with the fact of the whole country being knee-deep with frozen snow (which covered up and concealed the paths), gave them a decided advantage over their pursuers in their flight.

On the 29th, the city was examined, and an immense public granary of rice discovered, and given to the inhabitants to carry away. On the 13th, the small steamers descended the river, and rejoined the *Sesostris*; the three vessels anchored that afternoon on the nearest point to the city of Tsz'ki, which lies between 4 and 5 miles from the left bank, and which was found on the following morning (the 31st) to be deserted by the Chinese troops, and all the civil authorities. The public buildings were here destroyed, as far as that could be done without endangering the town; the population allowed to take the grain from the government granary, which was very large and quite full of rice; and the combined forces having re-embarked, the steamers returned to Ningpò on the evening of the 31st of December.

It affords her majesty's plenipotentiary extreme gratification to add, that not a single casualty occurred during these movements. Mr. midshipman Loch of H. M. ship *Blenheim*, was struck on the foot by a spent jinjall ball, but fortunately escaped with a slight contusion. The cold was intense during the whole period; the thermometer ranging at night 10 and 13 degrees below the freezing point; but notwithstanding this fact and the unavoidable exposure, the troops all came back in the highest health and spirits.

An unfavorable break in the weather prevented the intended movement on Fung-hwá being put into execution until the 10th instant. On that morning, the *Philetion* and *Nemesis* started from Ningpò, and were brought up by a bridge across the river about noon. The land forces, with the lieutenant-general commanding, here landed, whilst the seamen and marines, under his excellency the admiral, went some miles further up the river in boats. The two divisions arrived simultaneously at the city of Fung-hwá about dusk, and found it deserted by the Chinese authorities and troops. The same steps as were adopted at Tsz'ki with regard to the public buildings and granaries, were, next morning, adopted here, and the combined forces returned to the steamers, on the afternoon of the 11th, and to Ningpò early on the 12th instant.

Although these operations are of no moment considered in a military point of view, yet their moral and political effect is highly important, and on that account her majesty's plenipotentiary deems it expedient to make the result of them pub-

lic. They evince our irresistible power, as well as extraordinary forbearance so far as the people are concerned; and it has been ascertained, that such was the consternation, on the news of the descent on Yüáu reaching the provincial capital of Hángchau fú (distant above 100 miles), that the imperial commissioners, and other high Chinese officers, fled from that city to Súchau, ninety miles further north.

The Phlegethon steamer, and Bentinck brig-of-war, have just proceeded to examine and reconnoitre the bay of Hángchau fú and the port of Chápú.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board her majesty's ship Blenheim, at sea, on the 21st of January, 1842.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER, H. M. Plenipotentiary.

2. *The donation* specified in the following notes, (which we publish with much pleasure at the request of the secretary to government, Mr. de Siqueira,) is substantial testimony of the estimation in which the government of Macao is held by some of the foreign residents. By the departure of Mr. J. Matheson, who sailed from Macao in the clipper bark Tartar, captain Luce, on the 10th instant, the foreign community has lost one of its most enterprising, able, and liberal members. Mr. Matheson, we believe, has the honor of being the *founder of the British press* in China—having commenced the Canton Register in 1827. See that paper for March 3d, 1835.

To H. E. Adriaõ Accacio da Silveira Pinto, Macao, 9th March, 1842.
Governor of Macao, &c., &c.

Sir,—Being about to depart from China after a residence of many years, though not without the hope of returning, I am desirous of leaving some memorial to testify my grateful sense of the protection afforded to me, in common with the rest of my countrymen at Macao, more especially under the enlightened government of your excellency, by whose able management all the evils of a state of war have been averted from this important settlement, and circumstances of complicated perplexity and danger converted into elements of peace and increased prosperity. I therefore take the liberty of placing at your excellency's disposal the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, with a request that you will have the goodness to appropriate it to some permanent purpose of public benevolence, bearing an inscription that it is an offering of gratitude from a British subject to the government of which your excellency is the head, and to the Portuguese inhabitants generally of Macao.

I have the honor to remain, with cordial wishes for the welfare of your excellency and family,

Sir, your excellency's very faithful and grateful servant,
JAMES MATHESON.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Macão, 10 de Março, de 1842.

Illmo. Sr.—Em a carta de V. S. desta datta cuja recepção eu tenho a honra d'accuzar não deixando que V. S. parta sem huma resposta, participa-me a sua retirada para a Europa, e os dezejos que tem de deixar perpetuada a sua memoria neste estabellecimento por algum acto de publica beneficencia para o que poê á minha disposição a somma de cinco mil (\$5,000) patacas Espanholas. Eu seria criminozo ou pelo menos merecedor de grande censura se recusasse huma offerta que tem por fim hum bem publico, ou se deixasse d'agradecer não obstante ver em V. S. dezejos de que o não fizesse, com a expressão da mais bem merecida gratidão. Estimaria eu, que V. S. houvesse prefixado a applicação da somma offerecida, mas pois o não quiz fazer talvez pela sua extremada delicadeza, eu conjunctamente com o Leal Senado desta cidade procuraremos satisfazer a esse encargo de hum modo satisfactorio, a para o offerente e para o publico a quem o dom he offerecido. As expressões que eu encontro em a sua carta, anim particularmente dirigidas, ainda que eu as attribuo mais devidas, a ja bem reconhecida generozidade de V. S. do que ao men proprio merecimento, não posso deixar

d'agradecer-lhas com todas as minhas forças. Resta-me pois dezejar a V. S. a mais prospera viagem, e que em o seu paiz natal possa encontrar tantas venturas quantas tem direito a esperar.

Sou com as sentimentos da mais perfeita consideração,
O mais attento venerador obediente servo,
Illmo. Sr. James Matheson. ADRIAÕ ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

(Translation)

Macao, 10th March, 1842.

Sir,—In your letter of this date, of which I now have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, and desirous that you should not leave without a reply, you inform me of your departure for Europe, and your wish to perpetuate your memory in this settlement by some act of public beneficence, to do which you have placed at my disposal the sum of five thousand dollars. It would be criminal, or at least very censurable, in me, to refuse a gift which is designed for the public good, or to fail to express, notwithstanding your wishes to the contrary, my sincerest gratitude. I could have wished that you had designated the mode of applying this sum, but since your extreme delicacy has perhaps prevented this, I, in conjunction with the loyal senate of the city, well endeavor to fulfill the trust in a manner satisfactory both to the donor and the public to whom it is presented. As to the sentiments in your letter addressed to me personally, though I attribute them more to your partiality than to my merits, you will please accept my best thanks. It remains only to wish you a very pleasant voyage, and that in your native land, you may meet all that good fortune you have a right to expect.

I am, with sentiments of highest esteem,
Sir, your humble and ob'dt servant,
ADRIAÕ ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

TO JAMES MATHESON, ESQ.

3. *The defenses at and below Canton are noticed in the following Circular, addressed to "the mercantile community of Hongkong, Macao, &c., &c.," dated "Government House, Hongkong, March 22d, 1842."*

Gentlemen,—You are aware that some of the hong-merchants lately paid a visit to Macao, and it is probably by this time known to most of you that that the object of that visit was to find out whether the provincial government of Canton would be allowed to rebuild the Bogue and other dismantled forts, or to erect new ones, on this side of the Whampoa anchorage.

Although I of course declined having any sort of intercourse with the hong-merchants, I took advantage of the kindness of a friend to let these individuals know, in distinct terms, that orders had been long issued to prevent the repair of the old, or the erection of any new forts, lower down than Whampoa, and that the consequence of any attempt of the sort would be the renewal of hostilities in the Canton river, the stoppage of trade, and consequent distress to the provincial city.

I trust this warning will have the desired effect, and that matters will be allowed to go on in their present tranquil course; but I nevertheless think it my duty to acquaint you with what has passed, as well as with my resolution, which has been fully approved and confirmed by the experienced judgment of the senior officer of H. M.'s navy in the Canton river; and in doing so I would request you individually and collectively to give me the earliest possible notice of any collecting of materials, assemblage of workmen, or other apparently defensive (though in reality offensive) preparations that yourselves or your agents may perceive on the river below Whampoa. It is superfluous for me to observe that the safety of the shipping and their crews at that anchorage imperatively demand every precaution and vigilance, and I feel assured you will cheerfully aid me in the manner I have pointed out.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
HENRY POTTINGER, H. M. Plenipotentiary.

4. *The stoppage of trade*, threatened in the second paragraph of the preceding circular, deserves most particular attention. According to public notice, given by captain Elliot last June, it was agreed between the high contracting parties, English and Chinese, that *none of the fortified places within the river should be rearméd, nor any additional preparations made*. See vol. X. p. 343. At the time when Yishán entered into this engagement, he told the emperor, that, "as soon as the ships of war have retired, *beginning with the river in front of the city, and continuing the work down to the Boguc, they would block it up with piles of stones at every important pass, and there erect forts and place guns.*" Vol. X., p. 404. On sir Henry's arrival, he took an early opportunity to signify to the provincial authorities that he was willing, for the time being, to respect the then existing truce, but, declaring at the same time, *that the slightest infringement of its terms would lead to an instant renewal of hostilities in this province*. Vol. X., p. 478. Old forts above Whampoa have been rearméd and many new ones built, and guns placed in them; and yet hostilities have not been renewed—unless the destruction of the works on Wangtong and the late seizure of junks outside, be so considered. For the exercise of this indulgence, on the part of H. B. M. plenipotentiary, there must have been good reasons; but can such reasons operate in the coming season? And will Yishán fail to attempt to keep his promise with his master? It is to be much regretted that the forts at Canton have been rebuilt; once opened, the river to Canton and the Macao Passage, ought to have remained so—and this could have been easily effected, had captain Elliot's measure, of visiting the river at short intervals, to see that no repairs were going on, been persisted in. And unless this is done in future, we fear repairs will go on *below* Whampoa.

5. *The commercial grievances at Canton*, in the shape of legal duties, have of late been greatly augmented. Those on *tea alone* for the last 12 months, amount to six millions of dollars!

6. *Capture of a boat's crew and death from a shot*. A boat from the British ship *Autumnus* was proceeding to Canton from Whampoa, when by mistake she went up Junk river, was fired on, the crew seized, carried to Canton, and there liberated. Soon after this, on the 9th instant, at Whampoa, "a well-known Chinese smuggler was approaching one of the opium ships in a small boat, to make a purchase of the drug; he was hailed, but did not answer; and the person on the deck of the English vessel fired his musket, and shot him dead on the spot." *Canton Register*—All inquiry seems hushed. How unlike the case of poor Lin Weihi!

7. *The flags of France, and of U. S. A.*, have been re-hoisted in Canton, for the first time since they were struck in Dec. 1838.

8. *An interview with Yishán*, and his colleagues was held, on the 22d, by colonel de Jancigny and Mr. Challaye, in Canton.

9. *The U. S. A frigate Constellation*, commodore Kearney, and the *sloop-of-war Boston*, commander Long, arrived off Macao on the same day. Will the commodore inquire after the death of the young

man in the boat of the ship Morrison, and the other losses and damages sustained by his countrymen? We hope the ships will proceed up the river, and likewise go to Chusan and other northern ports.

10. *Piracies* have recently been very frequent on the river near the Bogue, and large numbers of these outlaws have been seized and executed by the Chinese government.

11. *The settlement of Hongkong*, as may be inferred from the following circular, continues to increase.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M. SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

His excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, hart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., deems it expedient to intimate to all persons interested in the subject, that it is his intention to appoint very shortly a committee, consisting of not less than three members, to investigate any claims that may yet be pending regarding allotted locations of ground, of whatever description; and to finally define and mark off the limits of all locations that have yet been sold or granted on any other terms.

The committee will likewise definitively fix the direction, breadth, &c., &c., of the Queen's and all other existing public roads within the settlement, and will be empowered to order the immediate removal of any encroachments that may be found to have been unauthorizedly made upon them, the expense of such removal being chargeable to the individuals to whom the locations, in which they have been made, belong. The committee will further be instructed to turn its attention to the examination of the best points for laying down new lines of roads, beyond those that have already been marked off, with a view of providing locations, to meet the demands for them that may be expected from the rapidly increasing population of the colony, both European and native; and any suggestions that individuals may wish to offer on this part of the committee's proceedings, will receive from it the fullest consideration; but it is at the same time expressly notified that no purchases, or renting of ground from the natives formerly, or now, in possession, will be recognized or confirmed, unless the previous sanction of the constituted authorities shall have been obtained, it being the basis of the footing on which the island of Hongkong has been taken possession of, and is to be held pending the queen's royal and gracious commands, that the proprietary of the soil is vested in, and appertains solely to, the crown; on the same principle, the reclaiming of land beyond high water mark must be deemed an infringement on the royalties of her majesty, and it is therefore positively prohibited by any private persons.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Dated at Hongkong Government House, this 22d day of March, 1842.

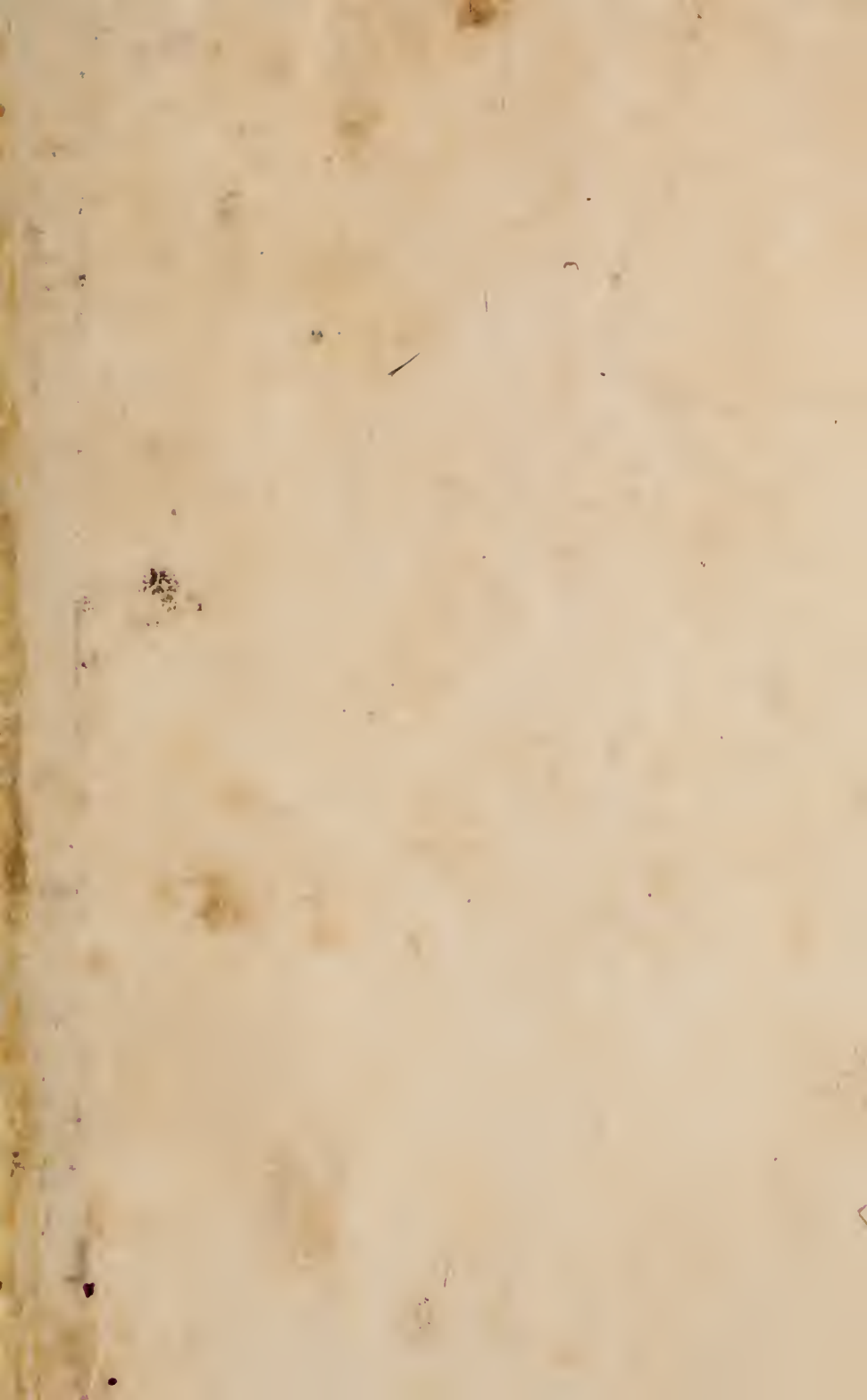
HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.*

12. "*The Friend of China*," No. 1, of the 17th, and "*the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette*," No. 1, of the 24th instant, have reached us. The first, being in an incomplete form is to be considered as a Prospectus merely to the other; into which, as may be inferred from the name, the Hongkong Gazette is to be in future merged.

13. *Disturbances in Húpe* have been reported, but they do not seem to be very extensive. The military preparations of the Chinese, at the north are progressing.

14. *The English expedition*, according to our latest accounts, was remaining in statu quo, at the north; but we suppose operations will commence, probably on the Yángtsz' kiáng, as soon as the reinforcements arrive.





Date Due

Apr 19 '45

Apr 27 '45

Feb 4 '46





